

Materialien zur Kunde des Buddhismus

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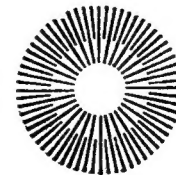
Bu-ston

I. Part

The Jewelry of Scripture

Translated from Tibetan by

Dr. E. Obermiller



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With an Introduction by

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H E I D E L B E R G 1 9 3 1

Introduction.

To European readers Tibetan historiography is known from Tārānātha's History of Buddhism in India, translated simultaneously by two members of the St. Petersburg Academy of Science, W. P. Wassilieff into Russian and A. Schiefner into German.¹⁾ But this is not the only work of this kind which the Tibetan literature contains. There are many others. Among them „The History of Buddhism in India and Tibet”²⁾ by the great scholar *Bu-ston Rin-chen-grub-pa* (pronounce Budon Rinchenḍub), also called Budon Rinpoche, is held in great esteem by Tibetan and Mongolian learned lamas. It is distinguished from the work of Tārānātha by the plan of its composition. It consists of three parts. The history proper is preceded by a systematical review of the whole of Buddhist literature so far as preserved in Tibet, and it is followed by a systematical catalogue of works, authors and translators of all the literature contained in the Kanjur and Tanjur collections. The first part is of an overwhelming scientific value. It represents a synthesis of everything which directly or remotely bears the stamp of Buddhism, that synthesis which is also the ultimate aim of the European investigation of that religion. The whole of its literature, sacred and profane, is here reviewed as divided in periods, schools and subject-matter. No one was better qualified for such a task than Budon, for he was one of the redactors of the Kanjur and Tanjur great collections in their final form. As a matter of fact his “History” is but an introduction and a systematical table of contents to the Narthañ editions of the Kanjur and Tanjur.

His work has not failed to attract the attention of European scholarship. Wassilieff quotes it in the first volume of his Buddhism, Sarat Candra Das has translated some excerpts out of it. I myself have published a translation in French, in the Muséon 1905 (“Notes de littérature bouddhique. La littérature Yogācāra d’après Bou-

ston”), of the part devoted to the literature of the Yogācāra school, and, in English, of the part dealing with the Abhidharma literature of the Sarvāstivādins, included in Prof. Takakusu’s work on the Abhidharma literature of the Sarvāstivādins. In the years 1927 and 1928 I have interpreted the work to my pupil E. E. Obermiller making it the subject of our seminary study. He then has made an English translation which was revised by me and is now published, thanks to the kind attention accorded to it by the Heidelberg Society for the Investigation of Buddhist Lore and by its president Professor M. Walleser.

The translation of the first part, now published, was not an easy task, since it consists predominantly of quotations, many of them having the form of mnemonic verse (kārikā’s). They had to be identified and their commentaries consulted. With very few exceptions all has been found out by E. E. Obermiller in the Tanjur works. The high merit of this self-denying, absorbing and difficult work will, I have no doubt, be fully appreciated by fellow scholars who have a personal experience of that kind of work.

Budon Rinpoche was a native of Central Tibet. He lived in the years 1290—1364. He consequently belongs to the old school of Tibetan learning, the school which preceded the now dominant Gelugpa sect (the yellow-caps) founded by *Tsonkhapa*. Besides the History he has written many other works. A full block-print edition of all his works in 15 volumes has recently appeared in Lhasa. No copy of it has as yet reached Leningrad. Among his works there is one on logic, *Tshad-ma-rnam-ñes-pai-bsdus-don* = *Pramāṇa-viniścaya-piṇḍārtha*, with his own commentary. A block-print containing his biography (*rnam-thar*) is in my possession. It will be analyzed by E. E. Obermiller in the Introduction also dealing with the sources of Tibetan historiography, which will be attached to the translation of the whole work. The Translation is made from the text of the old block-print edition, a copy of which is found in the Asiatic Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R.

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[Salutation to Buddha 1. 1—2 a. 4.]

Saluted be the blessed Buddha, the Lion of the Čākya clan.

1. (a) [Victorious be the Buddha], the Sun,¹⁾ who, nourished by the nectar of His Creative Effort²⁾ and of His virtuous deeds,³⁾ has appeared, shining with the beautiful lustre of unthinkable forbearance,
 (b) and has attained the limits of His Three Bodies,⁴⁾ a precious jewel of immeasurable value, swiftly moving by the force of His previous vows, and who, being (the Absolute), free from the attire of differentiation into subject and object,⁵⁾
 (c) is a leader in those vast skies,⁶⁾ where the clouds⁷⁾ of both the Obscurations⁸⁾ are dispersed, whose nature it is to move from East to West in pursuit of the welfare of others in its various forms,⁹⁾
 (d) He, who by His immaculate word, — a light with millions of rays, producing heat, which he expands from region to region,
2. (a) Darkens the lustre of Brahma,¹⁰⁾ Viṣṇu,¹¹⁾ Manmatha, Čiva,¹²⁾ Ganeṣa,¹³⁾ Skanda¹⁴⁾, Indra,¹⁵⁾ Bṛhaspati¹⁶⁾ and the other (gods), —
 (b) a multitude of planets, that shine with great pride, claiming to be the guides¹⁷⁾ in these three worlds,¹⁸⁾ [2 a]
 (c—d) and blinds¹⁹⁾ that swarm of owls — the sages Kapila, Akṣapāda,²⁰⁾ Bādarāyaṇa,²¹⁾ the Digambaras,²²⁾ Cārvākas, Vyāsa, Dantavakra, Valmiki and the rest, stopping their course;
3. (a) at whose appearance, (like) bees, full of desire to behold (the flower), to enjoy its fragrant odour, and that exquisite honey, which gives delight to the senses, humming and infatuated with pride,
 (b) the Črāvakas, Pratyekabuddhas and Bodhisattvas, those worthy receptacles of heavenly bliss, assemble,²³⁾
 (c) As that celestial flower — the Nirvāṇa²⁴⁾, — unfolds its leaves and expands its odour through the ten quarters of the sky.
 (d) Victorious be He, this Buddha, the gem of Heaven, who has attained the double aim (of all human activity) and created the nectar of Omniscience!

[Salutation to the Compilers of Scripture and to the great Teachers of Buddhism 2 a. 4—b. 2.]

4. (a) [I bow before the Compilers of the Doctrine]²⁵) who, for the sake of vanquishing the evil teachings of an Eternal Soul and of Nihilism,²⁶) — though (themselves) they were free from all confusion, —
 (b) to reject the contempt of the Gods of Light²⁷;) — though the eight egoistic qualities of praise,²⁸) censure and the rest had been abandoned (by them) before, —
 (c) and, out of compassion for living beings, to secure a long existence for the Teaching (of Buddha), — though they had renounced all wordly attachments, —
 (d) have collected the Doctrine from the mass of (Buddha's) Speeches and written it down.²⁹)
5. (a) I salute the Assembly of the Saints,³⁰) the Teachers free from error, whose greatness the highest of Buddhas had foretold, the Propagators of the Doctrine, who, thoroughly apprehending the stainless work (of Buddha) [2 b.],
 (b) in full possession of all the great Lord's Highest Truth, have duly expounded the systems of the Three Vehicles,³¹)
 (c) and made the Teacher's Word perfectly clear; them, who, endowed with great wisdom and a powerful mind,
 (d) have mercifully composed elucidating works.³²)
 [Salutation to the Translators of Scripture, the Sages of Tibet and the Author's own Teachers. 2 b. 2—4]
6. (a) The perfect Translators of the mighty streams of Words, that descend from the snowy mountain of Buddha's Omniscience,
 (b) and those of the holy Compilers of the Doctrine,³³)
 (c) and of that Lake, adorned by the lotuses of explanatory works³⁴)
 (d) — the noble Lotsavas and Paṇḍitas, I honour with a reverential bow.
7. (a) [The Elephants], who, covered by the golden net of the Three Disciplines,³⁵)
 (b) the four methods of Propaganda³⁶) being their powerful well-grown tusks,
 (c) have vanquished in contest their adversaries by speech, controversy and works, —
 (d) the great Sages of Tibet,³⁷) I worship.
8. (a) [Those swords], which, obtained from the precious element of the Doctrine,
 (b) hardened in the fire³⁸) of Perfect Analysis,

- (c) and endowed with the vigour of fine words,³⁹)
 (d) rent asunder the net of my mind's doubts, —
9. (a) The Assembly of Lamas,
 (b) the twelve, who are weighty by the burden of their virtue,
 (c) and, foremostly, the six Teachers full of benevolence,
 (d) I look to for protection with a devoted mind.
 [Introduction. 2 b. 5—3 a.₃.]
10. (a) Cherished by teachers, affectionate as a mother,
 (b) in that Garden of Lotuses, — the Man-Lion's perfect Word,
 (c) like a bee, full of delight, clinging to its flowers,
 (d) the mind grows wide in the boundless Doctrine.
11. (a) Therefore, the ocean of Çākya's Word,
 (b) the immeasurable, infinite, I wish to cross,
 (c) and, though unable of penetrating into its depth,
 (d) why should I not secure the precious jewel of its marvellous meaning?
12. (a) But though I have obtained it, it will be, like a jewel in a beggar's hands,
 (b) my composition, pure and stainless (by itself),
 (c) but defiled by the spirit of rivalry, hatred, and envy (of others).
 (d) Who, therefore, will accept it, as an object of appreciation⁴⁰) and belief? [3 a.]
13. (a) Nevertheless, though disregarded (by enemies), why should not this nectar of the Highest Doctrine,⁴¹)
 (b) remove my own mental agony,
 (c) and if, moreover, it would be accepted by some (friendly critics),
 (d) would it not appease the fever of their painful doubts?
14. (a) Therefore, to relieve the poverty of my own mind,
 (b) and, amongst those that strive for religion,
 (c) to magnify the triumph of the greatest of doctrines, —
 (d) I open the doors to the Jewelry of Scripture.
15. (a) From it, of the various Vehicles, the great and the small,
 (b) the diverse jewels of their meaning shall come forth,
 (c) which I present to you without restraint.
 (d) May you, full of delight, partake of them as you desire!

The merit of Studying and Teaching the Doctrine in general.

- A. Three kinds of merit (are to be regarded here): —
- a) of Study,
 - b) of Teaching,
 - c) of both together.

Book I.

[A Review of Buddhist Teachings.]

3 a. 3.

Our Teacher, the Foremost of the Ćākyas, endowed with the four miraculous powers,⁴²⁾ as with a four-membered army, has vanquished in battle the Evil One,⁴³⁾ whereupon, having united the converts (to His Faith) within the sphere of His Church⁴⁴⁾ by the four methods of propaganda,⁴⁵⁾ He has revealed (His) Doctrine in all its (three) forms.⁴⁶⁾

The most holy regents of Buddha's religious realm⁴⁷⁾ have duly preserved this teaching of virtue, which, being the foundation of happiness and welfare for all living beings, including the gods, must be zealously maintained. No other means exists for this, but only preaching the Doctrine and acting according to it, and, as action requires previous study (of the Doctrine) and preaching (of it to others), one must be aware of the methods for practising both.

There are four (such methods): —

- I. Recognition of the merit, gained by studying and preaching the Highest Doctrine,
- II. Knowledge of the true character of this teaching, which is to be studied and preached,
- III. Consideration and fulfillment of the rules prescribed for study and teaching, [3 b. and]
- IV. (Knowledge) of the way in which the Doctrine took its origin (— the History of Buddhism).

I. The Merit of Studying and Preaching the Doctrine.

(It is necessary to distinguish) two (principal topics): —

- A. The merit of study and of preaching with regard to the Highest Doctrine in general.
- B. The special merit of studying and teaching the Doctrine of Mahāyāna.

The merit of Study.

Aa. The *Bodhisattvapīṭaka* says:⁴⁸⁾ —

- (1) He, that studies, comes to know the Doctrine,
- (2) He, that studies, will abstain from sinful deeds,
- (3) He, that studies, will reject all that is vain,
- (4) He, that studies, attains Nirvāṇa.

According to the *Vyākhyāyukti*,⁴⁹⁾ the four lines of this verse respectively mean: —

- (1.) Knowledge of the doctrines to be accepted or rejected through an investigation of orthodox and heretical philosophical systems.
- (2.) Subjection to Moral Discipline⁵⁰⁾ and rejection of immoral conduct.
- (3.) Subjection to Mental Discipline⁵¹⁾ and abandonment of vain desires.
- (4.) Subjection to training in Highest Wisdom,⁵²⁾ and through it — destruction of passions with Nirvāṇa as the result.

Otherwise: —

- (1.) Acquirement of the right philosophical point of view,
- (2.) Liberation from defilement,⁵³⁾ such as the influence of former deeds,⁵⁴⁾
- (3.) passions,⁵⁵⁾ and
- (4.) the remaining elements of phenomenal existence.⁵⁶⁾

And in third way: —

- (1.) Devotion to the Doctrine and religious discipline,
- (2.) Monastic life,
- (3.) Suppression of the senses;⁵⁷⁾ this leads to liberation from passions, that arise from vain desires, and thus to rejection of all that is harmful.
- (4.) Knowledge of the (Four) Truths (of the Saint) conducive to Nirvāṇa.

It is said in the *Vyākhyāyukti*:⁵⁸⁾ — Five kinds of merit, (obtained) through studying the Doctrine, have been mentioned by the Lord: —

- (1.) Study of matters unknown before,
- (2.) Reconsideration of the parts studied,⁵⁹⁾
- (3.) Solution of doubt,
- (4.) Establishment of a correct view, [4 a.] and
- (5.) Knowledge of the words and the deepest sense of the Climax of Wisdom.⁶⁰⁾

The meaning of this is, taken respectively: —

- (1.) Extensive study,⁶¹⁾
- (2.) Elucidation and perfect clearness (of the object studied),
- (3.) Acquirement of certainty,
- (4.) Consideration (of objects) from the correct point of view,
- (5.) Knowledge of the (Four) truths (of the Saint).⁶²⁾

It is said (with regard to this passage), that the first two points convey complete clearness of the wisdom obtained by study,⁶³⁾ the next two — of that arising from investigation,⁶⁴⁾ and the last — of that, which is the result of deepest meditation.⁶⁵⁾

It is said further on:⁶⁶⁾ —

In studying the Highest Doctrine, there is merit⁶⁷⁾ of five kinds: —

- (1.) Things, unknown before, are apprehended,
- (2.) False points of view abandoned,
- (3.) Matters doubtful — made certain,
- (4.) The ascertained truth is internally realized, and
- (5.) The Saint's pure vision of the Absolute truth attained.⁶⁸⁾

Again:⁶⁹⁾ —

Water renders service of five kinds: — it moistens rice-grains etc., cleanses body, clothes, and vessels, withdraws the suffering of the body in the hot season, appeases thirst and heat, and, giving rise to grass, corn, and woods, causes them to thrive.

In like way, faith in the word of Buddha having arisen, hardened hearts are made soft, the stains of immorality purged, the burning heat of passions appeased, thirst for repeated births in the Saṃsāra quenched, and roots, seeds, and woods of virtue, harmonizing with Enlightenment⁷⁰⁾ are produced and caused to thrive. These five kinds of service may otherwise mean — acquirement of faith and achievement of the three Disciplines with action corresponding to them. [4 a.]

Therefore, if there be a desire to obtain such help, the word of Buddha must be studied with devotion.

Fire does four kinds of work:⁷¹⁾ — it consumes, cooks, singes, and illuminates. Similar is the fire of Buddha's Word, destroying all that is sinful in the converted,⁷²⁾ bringing to maturity the roots of virtue in those on the path to conversion, causing pain to those, that take delight in the Saṃsāra by creating disgust (to it) and giving light, — by showing the right way and the wrong to the sorrowful, the doubting, and to those, that have gone astray. For this reason, the Doctrine is to be zealously studied.

A pleasant sandy-beach⁷³⁾ is frequented for five (different motives, namely, to wash, to obtain refreshment, to appease thirst, to enjoy mirthful sport (in the water)⁷⁴⁾, and to cross from this shore to the opposite. Accordingly, the pleasant soil of Buddha's Word, (that resembles such a sandy-beach) is repaired to for the sake of removing the stains of immorality, appeasing the heat of passions and the thirst for repeated births,⁷⁵⁾ enjoying the pleasure of possessing the special virtues of mystic absorption,⁷⁶⁾ the (six) supernatural faculties,⁷⁷⁾ the (four) limitless feelings,⁷⁸⁾ the (eight) degrees of liberation (from materiality)⁷⁹⁾ etc., and, finally, for passing from this shore of real individuality⁸⁰⁾ to the opposite of (impersonal) Nirvāṇa. Consequently, those desirous of betaking themselves to the pleasant sandy-beach, must devotedly study the Word of Buddha. —

The Merit of Preaching.

I Ab. (This merit is of four kinds):

- a₁. (The propagation of the Doctrine) is the highest means of worshipping Buddha the Teacher.
- b₁. (It) is superior to material gifts and more serviceable,
- c₁. Secures a good memory⁸¹⁾ and intellectual power,
- d₁. Augments virtue and leads to Enlightenment.

Worship of Buddha by Preaching the Doctrine.

I Aba₁. (The Teacher says): —

Wherever, for helping (living beings),
My Doctrine be duly preached, I shall be worshipped (through this),

But as to the offerings of flowers, ointments, and lamps, —
Such are no real means for honouring a Buddha. —

Superiority to material gifts.

I Abb₁. The *Maitreya-simhanāda-sūtra*⁸²) says: —

If one completely fills (all) the worlds of the Buddhas⁸³)
Which are (numberless) as the sands of the Ganges
With the seven kinds of treasures,
Thus joyfully sacrificing to the Lord;
And if another one delivers a verse (of Scripture)
To a single living being,
The great offering of precious jewels
Is unable to match, even by its number, even partly,
This gift of a verse that is granted out of mercy.
The merit of two or three (such verses) is, therefore, beyond
evaluation. —

And⁸⁴)

If one, who sacrifices gold and jewels,
Immeasurable as the sands of the Ganges,
Be compared to another who in bad times,
Pronounces a single verse (of Scripture),
The help that the latter affords, shall not be found with the
former. —

Good Memory as a result of expounding Scripture.

I Abc₁. It is said in the *Simha-paripṛcchā*:⁸⁵) —

He that grants the gift of Scripture, comes to remember his
previous births. —

And in the *Sāgara-nāgarāja-paripṛcchā*:⁸⁶) —

By the gift of Scripture the supernatural faculty of
destroying passions is intensified. —

And the *Ratnāvalī*:⁸⁷) —

Recollecting the ultimate aim of the Doctrine,
And, likewise, the meaning of the sacred texts, [5 b.]
And granting the pure gift of Scripture (to others), —
— All this secures remembrance of previous states of existence.

Augmentation of virtue through preaching the Doctrine.

I Abd₁. It is to be read in the *Adhyāçaya-saṃcodana-sūtra*:⁸⁸)
(Buddha said): — O, Maitreya, the merit of that immaterial
gift of him, who, free from the desire of gain and renown,

bestows the Teaching (upon others), is twentyfold, as follows:
He is possessed of a good memory (1)
and intellect (2),⁸⁹)
of discrimination (3),⁹⁰)
faith (4),
and philosophical insight (5);
he penetrates (the sphere of) the Highest Wisdom of a Saint (6),⁹¹)
becomes devoid of passions (7),
of enmity (8),
and of ignorance (9), and
offers no opportunity⁹²) to the Evil One (for harming him) (10).
He is, furtheron, respected by the Buddhas (11),
protected by spirits (12),⁹³) and
endowed with corporeal beauty and strength,⁹⁴)
bestowed upon him by the gods (13).
He presents no vulnerable points to his enemies (14),
and is never deserted by his friends (15).
Moreover, (he becomes one), whose words are trustworthy (16),
secures (the four kinds of) moral intrepidity (17),⁹⁵)
is full of mental satisfaction (18), and
praised by the Wise (19).
And, finally, his gift of Scripture will be remembered in times
to come (20).

Such, o Maitreya, is this twentyfold merit!

And the *Çikṣā-samuccaya*⁹⁶) says: —

The immaterial gift of Scripture
Is the cause for virtue to be augmented.

The merit of study and preaching taken together.

I Ac. (Three kinds of merit are to be distinguished):

- a₁. Increase of that element (of virtue, through which a human being from nature belongs to the family of one) of the three Vehicles;⁹⁷)
- b₁. General esteem, through becoming learned.
- c₁. Attainment of Enlightenment through observation (of the precepts) of the Doctrine.

Increase of the element of virtue.

I Aca₁. The *Vyākhyāyukti* says:⁹⁸) —

The seed of virtue, (that leads to) heavenly bliss,

And that of Highest Wisdom, through which Nirvāṇa is attained, [6 a]

Are caused to thrive by him, who studies (the Doctrine) full of faith.

And a Commentary adds: — The Wisdom, that is obtained by study, gives increase to the element of attention.

(Here the following objection may be met with): All that has just been said, concerns only the merit of study, but is not correct as regards preaching, for study and preaching are not the same thing. (Such an objection) is not founded, for, says the *Abhidharma-samuccaya*:⁹⁹ — Apprehension, recitation, and preaching,¹⁰⁰ are to be regarded as having (all of them) one origin, which is study.

Honour through becoming learned.

I Acb. The *Āgamavibhanga* says:¹⁰¹ —

He that has extensively studied, reaps merit of five kinds: —

1) Proficiency in (the theory of) the (5) groups of elements,¹⁰²

2) " " " " " the (18) component elements of an individual,¹⁰³

3) " " " " " the (12) bases of cognition,¹⁰⁴

4) " " " " " causality,¹⁰⁵

5) One's instructions and precepts will not depend on others.

It is said in the *Jātakas*:¹⁰⁶ —

1.¹⁰⁷ Knowledge is a light, that disperses the gloom of ignorance

the greatest of treasures, which thieves etc. cannot rob,

a weapon, vanquishing the all-deluding enemy,¹⁰⁸

and the best adviser, that guides one by instructions, morals, and means.

2. It is the great treasury of fame and glory,¹⁰⁹

the special cause¹¹⁰ for receiving presents from persons of high rank,

for giving delight to the learned in (their) assemblies, and for blinding one's adversaries, like the light of the sun.

3.¹¹¹ (Moreover, it is the cause) of refined and brilliant flash of ideas, —

a sudden enclosure of great fame, — and of good style.

Its full splendour knowledge attains in clear perception of reality¹¹²) through deep meditation.¹¹³)

4)¹¹⁴) Having acquired learning, one stands firmly and free from contradiction,

on the path of the three aims¹¹⁵) (of man in life),

internally realizes them according to one's learning,

[6 b.] and is easily delivered from the dungeon of births.

Attainment of Enlightenment through observation of the precepts of the Doctrine.

I Acc. Preaching and Study (both of them) lead to observation of the religious precepts, as says the *Abhidharmakośa*:¹¹⁶) — Observation (of the precepts) consists exclusively in preaching and acting according to them.

All the merit of keeping the Doctrine is beyond the reach of human intellect.

The *Tathāgata-guhyā-nirdeśa*¹¹⁷) says: —

All the virtues (attained through) keeping the Highest Doctrine, have been ardently proclaimed by all the Buddhas during millions of aeons, but still (up to this time), their number is not exhausted.

The *Sāgaramati-paripṛcchā*¹¹⁸) says: —

1.¹¹⁹) He that keeps the Highest Doctrine of the Buddhas is favoured by them, as well as by gods, Nāgas and Kinnaras, favoured on account of his virtue and wisdom.

2.¹²⁰) He, that keeps the Highest Doctrine of the Buddhas becomes endowed with a good memory, discernment and intellectual power,

with great wisdom and divine knowledge, — a sage that rejects all that is sinful and the inclination (towards passions).

3.¹²¹) He, that keeps the Highest Doctrine of the Buddhas protects the world as Indra or Brahma, becomes a universal sovereign, a chieftain of men, and, full of mental delight, attains Enlightenment.

Such and many other kinds of merit have been mentioned.

I B. The merit of studying and preaching the Doctrine of Mahāyāna (is of three kinds): —

a. Superiority with regard to the merits of the Small

Vehicle and augmentation of the Mahāyānistic family — from the initial time of taking the vow of a Bodhisattva.¹²²)

- b. Removal of all the obscurations and, through this, superiority to every other kind of virtue — when abiding on the (Mahāyānistic) Path.¹²³)
- c. Certainty of attaining omniscience — at the time of final Illumination.¹²⁴) [7 a.]

Predominance over Hinayānistic virtues.

I Ba. It is to be read in the *Prajñāpāramitā*:¹²⁵) —

(Buddha asked): O Ānanda, if the living beings in all the millions of worlds, were to become, all of them, Saints of the Small Vehicle (Arhats), what thinkest thou would be the virtues of such saints, that have their origin in charity, pure morals, and deep meditation?¹²⁶) Would not the aggregate of these virtues be abundant? — O Lord, o Blissful, great and abundant would it be, — was the answer. The Lord said: — However, o Ānanda, if a Bodhisattva recites, to whomsoever it may be, even for a single day, the Doctrine, that contains the Climax of Wisdom, the aggregate of his virtues will be greater.

And further on:¹²⁷)— This gift of Scripture, o Ānanda, that is granted by the Bodhisattva, prevails over all the roots of virtue that exist in all living beings adhering to the Small Vehicle.¹²⁸) —

Superiority to every other kind of virtue, when abiding on the Path.

I Bb. It is said in the *Uttaratantra*:¹²⁹) —

1. One, that strives for Enlightenment, daily¹³⁰) presents to the Buddhas their immeasurable worlds, filled with gold and jewels; Another, if he hears a single word (of Mahāyānistic Scripture) and through this comes to faith, will attain merit, greater than that of an offering.
2. One, wise and desirous to attain Supreme Enlightenment, through many aeons, preserves, without difficulty, body, speech and mind in stainless chastity; [7 b.] Another, if he hears a single word (of Mahāyānistic Scripture) and through this comes to faith, attains merit greater, than that of pure morality.

3. One, suppressing the fire of passion in the three spheres of existence,¹³¹) abides in mystic absorption, which transfers him to the abode of the gods and that of Brahma¹³²) and is a sure means of attaining final Enlightenment; Another, if he hears a single word (of Mahāyānistic Scripture) and through this comes to faith, attains merit greater than that of deepest meditation.
4. As charity brings about (wordly) enjoyment, pure morals — (the attainment of) heavenly bliss, deep meditation — the rejection of passions, and Highest Wisdom — removal of all the obscurations, — the (latter) is the greatest of virtues — and its source is study.

Attainment of Omniscience.

I Bc. It is said in the *Sūtrālamkāra*:¹³³) —

- 1.¹³⁴) He, that makes an effort to retain two verses (of Scripture whether merely their words or their meaning), — is the wisest of living beings, that comes to reap tenfold merit:
- 2.¹³⁵) Full increase of the elements of virtue,¹³⁶) (1) highest delight at the hour of death, (2) rebirth, according to one's desire, (3) remembrance of all previous births, (4)
- 3.¹³⁷) Encounter with Buddhas,¹³⁸) (5) study of the High Vehicle obtained from them, (6) faith connected with knowledge, (7) the two media for Enlightenment,¹³⁹) (8—9) and attainment of the latter at an early date. (10)

In other works a great deal more is mentioned (with regard to the merit of Study and Preaching), but, for fear of too much detail, we do not enlarge upon it.

These parts omitted are of a similar subject matter as the (following verse of the) *Vyākhyāyukti*:¹⁴⁰) —

- If¹⁴¹) the essential part of the Doctrine, the meaning of the Sūtras, comes to be studied, He that makes (the pupils) devoted to study and observation (of the Teaching), Must first of all mention its aim.

II. General Review of the Scripture of Buddhism, the Doctrine to be studied and preached.

(The Sanscrit term for the Doctrine of Buddhism is *dharma*. As this word has many different meanings, it is necessary to know): —

- A. The various objects that bear the appellation of *dharma*.
- B. The etymology of the word.
- C. Definition and [8 a.]
- D. The various kinds of *dharma* (when the word appears in the sense of the Doctrine or of what is taught by it).

The different meanings of dharma.

II A. The word *dharma* has ten different meanings, as says the *Vyākhyāyukti*:¹⁴²⁾ —

Dharma means:

- 1) an element of existence (in general),
- 2) the Path,
- 3) Nirvāṇa,^{143a)}
- 4) a non-sensuous element,^{143b)}
- 5) virtue,
- 6) life,
- 7) the Doctrine,
- 8) (the quality of) constant becoming,
- 9) religious vow, and
- 10) worldly law.

Accordingly¹⁴⁴⁾ 1) (in the sentence) — “the *dharma*s, of which some belong to the phenomenal world¹⁴⁵⁾ and some are eternal,¹⁴⁶⁾ *dharma* means an element of existence (in general).¹⁴⁷⁾

- 2) (It has been said): — “The true philosophical insight¹⁴⁸⁾ is *dharma*”; — here the word signifies the Path.
- 3) In “I seek refuge in the *dharma*” — the meaning applied to the word is — Nirvāṇa.
- 4) In the term “the *dharma* — base of cognition (*dharma-āyatana*)” — *dharma* is used in the sense of (a non-sensuous element), corresponding to the receptive faculty of the intellect.¹⁴⁹⁾
- 5) It is said: “The noble ladies in the queen’s attendance and the young princes behave, with regard to each other,

according to *dharma*;” — in such a context the word *dharma* is synonymous with „virtue.“

- 6) “Worldlings are attached to the present, the worldly *dharma*;” — the meaning of *dharma* is here — life.
- 7) (Buddha said): “The *dharma* is, as follows — the Sūtras etc.” In this place the term *dharma* is equivalent to “the Doctrine”.
- 8) (It is said): “This body is endowed with the *dharma* of decrepitude;” — in this sentence *dharma* stands for (the quality of) constant becoming (change).¹⁵⁰⁾
- 9) In “the four *dharma*s of a monk”¹⁵¹⁾ — *dharma* is used in the sense of “religious vow”.
- 10) “The *dharma* of a country, the *dharma* of a tribe (or caste).” — The meaning of the word is here “worldly law (or custom)”.

These are the principal (objects, designated by the appellation of *dharma*). There are, however (still others), not included in their number, for in the verse: —

An object is recognised by (its) *dharma*,

but not by that, which is not *dharma*,

the word has the sense of a quality, which, in logic, forms the object of inference, in the affirmative (*dharma*) or negative (not-*dharma*) sense.

Etymology of »dharma«.

II B. The word *dharma* is a derivate of the verbal root *dhr*, which signifies “to hold” (to bear, maintain, support, withhold, etc.)

Accordingly 1) The elements of existence (in general, are *dharma*s, being the bearers (holders) of the twofold essence, — the Particular,¹⁵²⁾ to begin with that of matter, which is impenetrability,¹⁵³⁾ and up to that of Omniscience — direct perception of all elements of existence (in a single moment), [8 b] and of the Universal, as — impermanence, (the Universal Essence) of all (active) elements of the phenomenal world, phenomenal reality — that of all elements influenced by defiling agencies, nonsubstantiality — of all (separate) elements in general, and Quiescence — of every kind of Nirvāṇa.

- 2) (Mental phenomena), corresponding to the intellectual faculty are *dharma*s, being the bearers of their Particular Essence on one side, and being perceived (held) by the intellect, — on the other.

- 3) Life is *dharma*, as it sustains bodily existence and the uniformity of species.
- 4) The Doctrine — “of the Sūtras etc.” as says the *Vyākhyāyukti*,¹⁵⁴ “(is *dharma*), as it is a bearer of true and incontrovertible meaning”.
- 5) (The quality of) constant becoming is *dharma* by being a support of perpetual origination.
- 6) (A religious vow) — by being held by a person, that performs acts of religious observance.
- 7) Worldly law (or custom) — by maintaining the habits of a country or race.

The Path, Nirvāṇa, and virtue are all of them *dharma*s, as they withhold from (moral) fall. (One must distinguish): 1) preservation from fall into evil births and 2) that from falling into the Samsāra.

- 1) The *Udānavarga*¹⁵⁵ says: —

In this world and beyond it

those that have practised *dharma* sleep in peace.

Here the word means practice of the ten virtues,¹⁵⁶ or of (the four stages of) mystic absorption (*dhyāna*) and of the (four kinds of) meditation which transfer into the immaterial sphere,¹⁵⁷ — by him, that has obtained faith in the Law of Retribution and adheres to the correct point of view with regard to this world. Such practice is *dharma* as it withholds from fall into evil births. This (kind of *dharma*) is likewise to be found in some of the heterodox systems.

- 2) That which preserves from fall into transmigratory existence is Nirvāṇa “the highest ideal of those, that have taken refuge in the Teaching of Buddha and become dispassionate,”¹⁵⁸ and the Path, by which it is attained, with its preliminary stages.¹⁵⁹ [9 a.]

The Mahāyānistic Nirvāṇa, Path, and Doctrine (are *dharma*s, withholding from fall into the Small Vehicle. The high knowledge of Relativity,¹⁶⁰ Love, and Great Commiseration¹⁶¹) etc. taken together, prevent from falling into the Samsāra and the (egoistic, Hinayānistic) Nirvāṇa.¹⁶² The special Etymology of the (Sanskrit) term *saddharma* — the Highest Doctrine — applied to Buddhism.

The word *sat* = High, may be taken to mean “the Supreme Buddha”; the Doctrine (*dharma*), being taught by Him, is *saddharma* — the Doctrine of the High One. (the compound *sad-dharma* is in this case of the *tatpuruṣa*, *ṣaṣṭhisamāsa* type: *sato* = *sambuddhasya dharma iti saddharmaḥ*).

Otherwise — *sat* may have the sense of “that which is the highest”; the Doctrine, through being such, is *sad-dharma* — the Highest Doctrine. Here the compound is (a *karmadhāraya* — *sañ ca dharmāḥ ce’ ti saddharmaḥ*), in which the two members are in apposition.¹⁶³

In a third way (*sat* may signify a virtuous person) and, the Doctrine, as its precepts are to be observed by such a person, — as, for instance, the four great vows of a monk, — is *saddharma* — the Doctrine for a high, virtuous being (*sataḥ satpuruṣasya caritavyo dharma iti saddharmaḥ*).

Definition of *dharma* in the sense of the Doctrine.

- II C. (First of all) it is necessary to make the following ascertainment: — the Highest Doctrine is, — viewed from the point of its principal subject-matter, — virtue, the Path, and Nirvāṇa, and, — from the point of view of its expression in speech, — Scripture.

It is defined as “that, which being relied upon, is a means for human beings to remove (moral) defilement, as it is said: —

The Highest Doctrine is that, which puts an end to all phenomenal existence,

And to every kind of defilement.

Here it is necessary to distinguish, — the Doctrine as the practice,¹⁶⁴ and the Doctrine as the theory, the word of Scripture.¹⁶⁵ The *Abhidharmakośa* says:

The Teacher’s Doctrine is of two kinds, —

Scripture and (its) subject-matter (— the positive part).

The Doctrine, viewed as (the positive part of) the subject-matter is defined as “deliverance from passions and that, by means of which such is attained”.

The *Uttaratantra*¹⁶⁶ says: —

The Doctrine has its essence in the two (last) truths (of the Saint),

that which represents liberation from passions,

and that which leads to it, —

the Truth of Extinction¹⁶⁷) and that of the Path, in both of which deliverance from passions is contained.

Accordingly “that which represents liberation from passions” corresponds to the Truth of Extinction (of phenomenal existence = Nirvāṇa), and that by means of which it is realized, is the Path. Of these two, the Truth of Extinction [9 b.] is to be defined, according to the *Abhidharmasamuccaya*,¹⁶⁸) as “the Extinction of all active elements of life, being merged in the Absolute”. It represents, therefore, the rejection of all defilement¹⁶⁹) and even of the saintly individuality,¹⁷⁰) the final Nirvāṇa after death,¹⁷¹) and the Cosmical Body of Buddha according to Mahāyānist conception.

The definition of the Path is: — undefiled transcendental knowledge, which, in connection with preliminary stages, is a means of realizing Nirvāṇa. The *Abidharmakośa* speaks of it as “the undefiled Truth of the Path”, and the *Uttaratantra*¹⁷²) — as “the pure and brilliant antidote (of passion). The Path is therefore, that of Illumination,¹⁷³) Meditation,¹⁷⁴) and of the Ultimate Result,¹⁷⁵) or, as the *Uttaratantra* views the Mahāyānist Path — the first two, — the Path of Illumination and that of Meditation. The Path of Accumulating Merit¹⁷⁶) and that of Subsequent Training¹⁷⁷) are to be regarded as preliminary stages.¹⁷⁸)

The Doctrine viewed as Scripture, is defined as “the Word that introduces into the (sphere of) the Doctrine, viewed as the practice. It is necessary to distinguish that kind of verbal expression which agrees with the habit¹⁷⁹) of viewing a pluralistic universe¹⁸⁰) and such, which is the natural outflow of (the conception of) a (monistic) Absolute.¹⁸¹) The first, as for instance talk about horses, oxen etc, is of (exclusively) worldly nature, whereas Scripture, in its twelve parts,¹⁸²) is, as stated before (— the natural outflow of the Absolute), as it is the natural outflow of the (intention of) teaching the true transcendental Essence of the Universe,¹⁸³) or the natural outflow of the knowledge of the (monistic) Absolute. The *Madhyāntavibhanga*¹⁸⁴) says (of the Absolute): It is the highest aim of its natural outflow¹⁸⁵), and the *Sphuṭārtha* says: It (the Word) is the natural outflow of the Absolute. The Paṇḍit *Sunayaçrī*¹⁸⁶) says: The whole of the Doctrine is

based upon the knowledge of Relativity. The three kinds of Enlightenment,¹⁸⁷) that resemble small, middle-sized, and large birds soaring in the skies, [10 a] are secured by means of the knowledge of the two kinds of non-substantiality, — that of the individual and that of all the (separate) elements of existence.¹⁸⁸) (Consequently, the Word of Scripture), as it harmonises with the conception of Nirvāṇa, is of transcendental nature.

It is said in the *Nirvāṇa-sūtra*:¹⁸⁹) The four great streams, that fall into the ocean, flow descending toward it. In a like way all the Doctrine, that has its goal in Nirvāṇa, has consequently its course directed toward it.

The various aspects of the Doctrine.

II D. The Doctrine has already been viewed as the subject-matter, and the Word of Scripture. (We may otherwise)¹⁹⁰) discriminate between a) the Doctrine viewed from the aspect of ultimate result, b) the Doctrine (as that which leads to) realization (of this result), and c) Scripture.

The Doctrine from the point of view of result.

II Da. This is Nirvāṇa, which is defined as the Quiescence of all phenomenal existence, as well as of the cause that produces it. This Quiescence is of seven kinds,¹⁹¹) namely that of

- 1) birth,
- 2) decrepitude,
- 3) death,
- 4) meeting the disagreeable,
- 5) forsaking the agreeable,
- 6) unfulfillment of desires,
- 7) corporeal suffering.

Otherwise, it is the state opposed to the four kinds of impermanence, (which is characterized as follows): — Accumulated (wealth) is to get finally exhausted, the body will finally be subjected to decay, the end of every union is separation, and that of every life is death.

The Doctrine as the means of realizing Nirvāṇa.

II Db. This is the Path, the complement of all the attributes conducive to the ultimate result (Nirvāṇa). These attributes

- are four in number, namely: 1) (the Path is) straight,¹⁹² as it conveys to the city of Nirvāṇa, but not to that of Saṃsāra.
- 2) It is uninterrupted, being closely connected with (its aim) — Nirvāṇa and free from hindrance and vicissitude.
- 3) It is free from danger, as it not exposed to the rapine by robbers, such as passions etc.
- 4) It is endowed with the perfection of enjoyment, by being connected with partaking of the food of the delightful Doctrine [10 b.].

The Doctrine as the Word of Scripture.

- II Dc. The Doctrine, viewed as the Word of Scripture, is the perfect elucidation of the facts constituting the Path. Its functions, are four in number, —
- namely 1) Declaration, as — “this is the Path”.
- 2) Ascertainment — “only this is the Path, but not anything else”.
- 3) Elucidation of the means of attainment — “the (four) methods of intense mindfulness¹⁹³ etc. are the cause of the Path.”
- 4) Demonstration of (the various kinds of) defilement, as — “the defilement of passion, that of former deeds, and that of (the remaining elements of phenomenal) existence,¹⁹⁴ are the impediments on the Path.” — So is it to be read in the *Pratītya-samutpāda-ādi-vibhanga-nirdeśa-ṭīkā*.

This Doctrine of Scripture has two main divisions:

- a₁) The Word (of Buddha) and
- b₁) The theoretical treatises (Çāstra).

It is said: —

The whole of the Doctrine is contained in the Word of Buddha and the learned treatises, — the perfect Word and the works that explain its meaning; By means of the (two), the Teaching of Çākya is to abide for long in the lands of this world.

The Word of Buddha.

- II Dca₁. With regard to the first (of these two divisions) — the Word of Buddha, we must know: —
- a₂) — its definition,

- b₂) — the etymology (of the word *subhāṣita*, which is its appellation in Sanscrit).
- c₂) its varieties.

Definition of the Word of Buddha.

- II Dca_{1a2}. A certain (lama of) the Chim-pa tribe defines it as “the Introductions, the Sermons, and (the words of) approval (from the part of the adherents) — such is the Word of Buddha fully accomplished, as regards words and meaning.”
- (The correct definition is): — “the Word, which, being in close connection with the Doctrine, that forms its subject-matter, speaks of the work to be done, namely, — the rejection of all defilement in the three spheres of existence¹⁹⁵) and of the result, which is the bliss of Quiescence (Nirvāṇa); it is produced by the agency of Buddha, who is its principal determining cause.¹⁹⁶)

The *Uttaratantra*¹⁹⁷) says:

That, which, in close connection with the Doctrine — its subject-matter, speaks of the rejection of all defilement in the three spheres of existence, and shows the bliss of Quiescence, — [11 a] is the Word of the great Anchorite; all that disagrees with it, is of other origin.

Etymology of the word Subhāṣita.

- II Dca_{1b2}. (One of the appellations for the Word of Buddha) in the Sanscrit language is “*Subhāṣita*”. The particle “*su*”, which is used in ten different senses, — (in this case) signifies “well”, and “*bhāṣita*” has the meaning of “spoken”. The Word of Buddha is, consequently, “that, which is well spoken”. (Here the following question may arise): — Why is (the Word of Buddha) called “the well-spoken”? (To this we may answer): — It is the “well-spoken” from ten different points of view. It is said in the *Vyākhyāyukti*:¹⁹⁸) — How comes (the Word of Buddha) to be called “the well-spoken”? — It is such from ten different points of view, namely: its
- 1) final accomplishment,¹⁹⁹)
 - 2) regard (for all living beings)²⁰⁰)
 - 3) perserverance,
 - 4) completeness,²⁰¹)

- 5) manifoldness,
- 6) foundation,
- 7) way of making itself intelligible,
- 8) (character of) teaching
- 9) time, and
- 10) exclusive qualities.

The meaning of this is as follows: —

(The Word of Buddha) is called the “well-spoken”, as it has been spoken: —

- 1) after the attainment of Final Enlightenment (by Buddha),
- 2) with regard for all living beings,
- 3) not merely occasionally, at intervals, but repeatedly and uninterruptedly,
- 4) fully, without any omissions made,²⁰² as it is the case with teachers, that conceal their books.
- 5) in accordance with the intellectual faculty of the various human beings,
- 6) by means of the voice, endowed with the five perfections²⁰³
- 7) making itself intelligible, — though having been spoken in one way, — in all the innumerable lands of the world, and reaching all its adherents, whosoever they might be,²⁰⁴
- 8) indicating the Path, that leads to rejection of the two extremities²⁰⁵ [11 b]
- 9) to converts, that have attained complete maturity, and
- 10) endowed with the sixty distinctive features of perfect speech.

Now, of what kind are these sixty distinctive features?

(The answer will be as follows):²⁰⁶

(The Word of Buddha is) —

Soft, — as it supports the roots of virtue in the character of a human being, (1)²⁰⁷

Mild, — as the contact with it even in worldly life causes delight, (2)²⁰⁸

Pleasing, — by its good meaning, (3)²⁰⁹

Agreeable, — by its exquisite sound, (4)²¹⁰

Pure, — because it has been obtained after the highest transcendental contemplation, (5)²¹¹

Immaculate, — as it is free from the influence of the impression left by passions, (6)²¹²

Brilliant, — through the perfect clearness of its words and sounds, (7)²¹³

Charming, — because it possesses the force and merit of vanquishing all the teachings of heretics and of the evil-minded, (8)²¹⁴

Worthy of being studied, — because, — through realization of it, — Nirvāṇa is attained, (9)²¹⁵

Without defect, — for it cannot be damaged by its antagonists, (10)²¹⁶

Sweet, — as it gives pleasure to all, (11)²¹⁷

Cultured, — since it is averse to passion, (12)²¹⁸

Not harsh, — being an easy means of teaching discipline, (13)²¹⁹

Not unkind, — because in the case of transgression, it shows a means of salvation (through confession), (14)²²⁰

Highly cultured, — as it teaches the Discipline of the Three Vehicles, (15)²²¹

Agreeable to hear, — because it keeps off distraction, (16)²²²

Producing bodily ease, — being conducive to trance, (17)²²³

Causing mental satisfaction, — since its result is the supreme delight of transcendental knowledge, (18)²²⁴

Gladdening the heart, — as it clears all doubt, (19)²²⁵

Bringing about satisfaction and happiness [12a], — by removing all that is wrong or uncertain, (20)²²⁶

Never causing pain, — since there can be no regret if (its precepts are) realized; (21)²²⁷

It must be known thoroughly, — for it is the foundation of the complement of knowledge, that is attained by study; (22)²²⁸

It must be known in detail, — being (likewise), the foundation of the complement of knowledge, which is the result of investigation; (23)²²⁹

It is perfectly clear, — because it shows the Doctrine as it is, and not subjected to mutilation by some teacher, (24)²³⁰

It is to be welcomed, — as it is favourable to those, that have attained their personal aim, (the Arhats) (25)²³¹ and

met with rejoicing, — because it is craved for by those that have not yet attained their aim, (26)²³²

It gives thorough knowledge, — as it teaches, from a correct point of view, matters that belong to the Transcendental Sphere, (27)²³³

And gives knowledge in detail, — for the same reason, (28)²³⁴

It is correct, — because it is not contrary to logic, (29)²³⁵

Duly connected (with its subject-matter), — because it teaches its adherents in the right way, (30)²³⁶
 Free from the defect of tautology, — as it never speaks without a special aim, (31)²³⁷
 Powerful, like the lion's roar, — as it terrifies all the heretics, (32)²³⁸
 Sounding like the cry of an elephant, — by its high, dignified tone; (33)²³⁹
 (It is like) the roll of thunder, — by its deepness, (34)²⁴⁰
 The voice of the Nāga-king, — because it is worthy of being heard, (35)²⁴¹
 The concert of Gandharvas, — by its sweetness, (36)²⁴²
 The song of the Kalavinka, — as it is clear and melodious, (37)²⁴³
 The sound of Brahma's voice, — as it reaches far (38)²⁴⁴ and
 The tune of the Chakora-bird, — as it is a lucky omen, that preceeds every kind of success. (39)²⁴⁵

In all these cases (in the original text) the words *svara*,²⁴⁶ *ruta*,²⁴⁷ and *ravita*²⁴⁸ are used (in the sense of "voice", "sound" etc.). *Svara* has the meaning of — "indicating such and such word", [12. b.] *ruta* — "showing, that the word is full of meaning", and *ravita* — "communicating the conventional meaning of such and such sounds".

Moreover, (the Word of Buddha is): —

Delightful, like the voice of Indra, — since it cannot be surpassed by anything else, (40)²⁴⁹
 Sounding like a drum, — as it preceeds victory over all the demons and antagonists, (41)²⁵⁰
 Free from arrogance, — as it is not spoiled by flattery (42)²⁵¹
 Free from humiliation, — as it is not defiled by censure (43)²⁵²
 Fit for all (the various forms of) verbal expression, — because it accomodates itself to the forms and character of every kind of grammar, (44)²⁵³
 Free from corrupt ungrammatical language, — since such never appears through want of memory, (45)²⁵⁴
 Not incomplete, — because it assists at all times the converts in their acts, (46)²⁵⁵
 Independent, — as it is not influenced by profit and honours, (47)²⁵⁶

Not timid, — being free from fear, (48)²⁵⁷
 Joyful, — as it is completely devoid of sorrow, (49)²⁵⁸
 Comprehensive, — because it shows proficiency in every branch of science, (50)²⁵⁹
 Perfect, — since it brings about fulfillment of all the aims of living beings, (51)²⁶⁰
 Fluent, — because it is not interrupted, (52)²⁶¹
 Handsome, — as it appears in a variety of forms, (53)²⁶²
 Accomplishing the aim of all (the diverse) sounds, — because through the pronunciation of one word, many words in different languages are communicated. (54)²⁶³
 Giving satisfaction to all the faculties, — by connoting many ideas in one, (55)²⁶⁴
 Irreproachable, — since it accomplishes what it has promised, (56)²⁶⁵
 Reliable, — as it refers to future results, (57)²⁶⁶
 Not rash, — as it does not speak inconsiderately, (58)²⁶⁷
 Reaching all its adherents, — because it is equally heard from far and near, (59)²⁶⁸
 Possessed of the best of forms, — as it uses all the worldly objects as parables. (60)²⁶⁹

Such are the words of the Saint Asanga, — says the *Pañcaviṃśatisāhasrikā-ālokā*.²⁷⁰ In other translations the word *akhila* ("perfect") is rendered by "accomplished" (*chub-pa*) and *lalita* ("handsome") by "beautiful" (*hbel-ba*).

The passage concerning the sixty distinctive features appears exactly in the same form in the five volumes of the *Yogacaryābhūmi*,²⁷¹ the *Āstasāhasrikā-brhat-tikā*,²⁷² the Commentary on the *Sūtrālamkāra* and in the *Vyākhyāyukti*. Now, the *Tathāgata-acintya-guhya-nirdeṣa* mentions sixty-four distinctive features, namely after "reaching all its adherents (59)", the following are added: —

Calming passion, (60)
 Pacifying anger, (61)
 Withdrawing ignorance, (62) and
 Putting an end to the plots of Māra (63).

Maitreya,²⁷³ however says: "the Word, endowed with sixty distinctive features and of transcendental nature." Moreover, Āryāsanga, Vimuktasena, Vasubandhu and other authorities (profoundly versed) in Scripture say that that

very Sūtra (the *Tathāgata-guhya*) mentions sixty distinctive features.²⁷⁴) It is therefore necessary to consider, whether (the passage just mentioned) is an interpolation or not.

Varieties of the Word of Buddha.

II Dca₁c₂. The Word of Buddha, with regard to its various parts, may be viewed from six aspects, namely: —

- a₃ time,
- b₃ subject-matter,
- c₃ style,
- d₃ that, against which it is directed,
- e₃ (the various kinds of) converts, and
- f₃ chief determining cause.

Varieties of the Word with regard to time. The three "Wheels of the Doctrine".

II Dca₁c₂a₃. (We must distinguish): —

- 1) The Teaching²⁷⁵) of the four Truths of the Saint²⁷⁶) preached at the earliest period.
- 2) The Teaching of Non-substantiality,²⁷⁷) preached in the intermediate period.
- 3) The Teaching, founding the conception of Absolute Reality,²⁷⁸) — preached last of all. These three (subdivisions) are mentioned in the *Samdhinirmocana-sūtra*.²⁷⁹)

Varieties of the Word with regard to the Subject-matter. The discourses of conventional and direct meaning.

II Dca₁c₂b₃. It is said: —

The Buddhas have preached the Doctrine, [13 b.] basing upon the twofold Reality.

Accordingly, the discourses, referring to the Empirical Reality²⁸⁰) and not founded upon arguments, are of conventional meaning, and those, that treat of the Absolute Truth²⁸¹) and are vindicated by arguments — of the direct meaning.

The *Akṣayamati-nirdeṣa*²⁸²) says: — the (discourses) which demonstrate Empirical Reality are of conventional, and those, that refer to the Absolute, — of the direct meaning.

As to the opinion, that all the Sūtras are, with regard to Buddha, of conventional meaning, and, with regard to the converts, — of the direct, — it is to be held as completely erroneous.

Varieties with regard to form. The twelve classes (Anga) of sacred texts.

II Dca₁c₂c₃. (The texts of) Scripture (with regard to form) belong to twelve classes.²⁸³) The commentary on the *Aṣṭasāhasrikā-prajñāpāramitā*-called *Sārottamā*²⁸⁴) says: —

The *Sūtras*,²⁸⁵) *Geyā*,²⁸⁶) *Vyākaraṇa*,²⁸⁷)
Gāthā,²⁸⁸) *Udāna*,²⁸⁹) *Nidāna*,²⁹⁰)
Avadāna,²⁹¹) *Itivṛttaka*,²⁹²)
Jātaka,²⁹³) *Vaipulya*,²⁹⁴)
*Adbhutadharma*²⁹⁵) and *Upadeṣa*²⁹⁶)

these are the twelve classes of Sacred Texts.

The Class of Sūtras (proper) contains (such sayings), in which the subject-matter is expressed briefly, in the form of aphorisms.²⁹⁷) Now, (may it be asked), why have not the topics been entered upon in detail? The *Abhidharma-samuccaya*²⁹⁸) (gives the following answer): — The Lord has preached the Doctrine in the form of aphorisms, considering ten kinds of advantage (of teaching in such a manner), namely,

It is easy to establish (such and such a thesis), (1)
to preach, (2) and
to retain in memory; (3)

He, that is devoted to the Doctrine, will, at an early date, achieve the accumulation of merit, (4) and apprehend the true transcendental essence of the Universe (5)²⁹⁹)

obtain faith in Buddha (6),
in the Doctrine and the Church, after having come to know (their essential character), (7) experience the highest bliss³⁰⁰) during this worldly life, (8) give mental satisfaction to the wise, by bringing about decision (of religious questions) through controversy,³⁰¹) (9) and come to be reckoned among the wise, (since everybody will point to him saying), "this is a wise man"! (10)

The Geyā (sing-song) Class is called so, because (the texts that belong to it), in the middle or at the end of the Sūtras, render the contents of such in verse, [14 a] or because they communicate, (in sing-song, the chief points of) the Sūtras of conventional meaning.³⁰²)

The Vyākaraṇa Class (prophecies or revelations) bears this appellation, because it contains the prophecies concerning the death or birth of (diverse) Ārāvakas, as for in-

stance, (the prophecy in) the *Saddharma-puṇḍarīka*,³⁰³ or elsewhere, because it explains the Sūtras of direct meaning and reveals their sense.

The Gāthā Class (verses) consists of (the sayings) in verse. These verses may be of two quarters³⁰⁴ as: —

O Brethren, this is the Teacher,
he has attained Quiescence and is free from passion,

Of three quarters: —

Here, (viewed from the aspect of Absolute Reality) there
is neither an Ego, nor a living being,
and life is likewise unreal, (for)
all these things are relative.³⁰⁵

Of four quarters, as: —

All elements of existence have a cause,
(this cause has been explained by Buddha
and the Great Ascetic has likewise taught
About their annihilation).³⁰⁶

And of five and of six quarters: —

All this is an illusion,
as that which is perceived in a dream.
If one awakens from the sleep of ignorance,
all the phenomenal world will appear unreal.
Therefore, if, with regard to whatsoever it may be,
the thought (of its being a separate Reality) does not appear,
one becomes a Buddha.³⁰⁷

The Udāna Class (solemn utterance) is, as says the *Vyākhyāyukti*³⁰⁸ “that, which is spoken, not with regard to (separate) individuals, but only in the interest of maintaining the Doctrine”. Such are the utterances of joy and praise. For instance, if a Buddha brings about (moral) purification of the world and the living beings, all the Buddhas (grant their approval) saying: — Conversion is praiseworthy, Quiescence is praiseworthy!

The Nidāna Class contains that which is spoken for the sake of special individuals; it is the teaching of religious discipline, connected with a tale (of instructive character). Such are, for instance, the precepts given to Dhanika,³⁰⁹ forbidding him to steal. [14 b.]

The Avadāna Class is that, which is related in the

form of parables, in order to elucidate the meaning of the Sūtras.

The Itivṛttaka Class contains legends of former times, as the stories about Gautama.

The Jātaka Class is that, which tells of the deeds of (Buddha during his existence as a) Bodhisattva in his previous births as, for instance, the story of Viṣvāntara.³¹⁰

The Vaipulya Class (“that of great extension”) contains Mahāyānistic Scripture.³¹¹ It is called so, because it is the foundation of welfare and bliss for all living beings and because it demonstrates the Doctrine in an extensive, grand and profound form. It is called “completely crushing”,³¹² as it suppresses all defilement, “the matchless”³¹³ as it cannot be compared to anything else, and “the great Vehicle”, for being endowed with the seven kinds of greatness.³¹⁴

The Adbhuta-dharma Class has for its subject-matter the miraculous faculties of the Ārāvakas, Bodhisattvas and Buddhas.

The Upadeśa Class is that which demonstrates the essence of all elements of existence in its true form. The meaning of the Sūtras etc. is thus rendered clear by it.³¹⁵

Varieties of the Word with regard to that against which it is directed.

The three Codes. (Piṭaka.)

II Dca₁c₂d₃. (From this point of view) — the Word of Buddha is to be regarded as consisting of the three Codes³¹⁶ (of sacred texts). It is necessary to know: —

- a₁) The classification of the twelve varieties (just mentioned) as contained in the three Codes.
- b₁) The etymology of the word *piṭaka* (which is the common appellation of the Codes in Sanscrit).
- c₁) The motives for founding three Codes (of Scripture).
- d₁) The etymology of each of their appellations (*Sūtra*, *Abhidharma* and *Vinaya*).

The twelve Classes of texts contained in the three Codes.

II Dca₁c₂d₃a₄. The first five classes, namely, the *Sūtra* (proper), *Geyā*, *Vyākaraṇa*, *Gāthā*, and *Udāna* are contained in the Ārāvaka Code (of Sūtras)³¹⁷ The *Nidāna* Class, teaching discipline in connection with some (instructive) tale, forms the principal part of the *Vinaya* Code³¹⁸ and the three following

Classes, — *Avadāna*, *Itivṛttaka*, and *Jātaka* are of a similar character;³¹⁹) all the four therefore belong to the Vinaya. [15 a.]

The *Vaipulya* and *Adbhuta-dharma* Classes form the Mahāyānistic Code of Sūtras. The exclusive faculties of the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas are of transcendental nature and full of grandeur; the Adbhuta-dharma Class, which treats of these (miraculous powers), is therefore to be regarded as a part of the Mahāyānistic Sūtra-Code.

The *Upadeśa* Class (as a whole) forms the Abhidharma Code,³²⁰) both Hīnayānistic and Mahāyānistic.

This classification is given by the *Abhidharma-samuccaya*;³²¹) in other works it is different.

Etymology of the word piṭaka.

II Dca₁c₂d₃b₄. In the Sanscrit language (a Code of sacred texts) is called *piṭaka*. This word may, in one way, be regarded as a synonym of *pinḍa*, which has the sense of "heap" or "collection". (A Code of sacred texts) is a *piṭaka*, because it is a collection of many topics or of all the objects of study which are its subject-matter.³²²)

Otherwise, the word *piṭaka* may be taken as the appellation, given in Central India to a large *droṇa* measure, which contains a great number of small *droṇas*. Accordingly, (a Code of Scripture) is a *piṭaka*, because many topics and disciplines are contained in it.

The motives for founding three (separate) Codes.

II Dca₁c₂d₃c₄. The three Codes have been founded for nine causes,³²³) namely: —

- a₅ — with regard to (the three points) that are to be rejected (with their help),
- b₅ — with regard to the (three) Disciplines,
- c₅ — with regard to (the three kinds of) objects to be known.

The three Codes with regard to the points to be rejected.

II Dca₁c₂d₃c₄a₅. The Code of Sūtras has been founded as an antidote against the defiling element of doubt,³²⁴) because the Sūtras (proper) etc. (which are contained in it) have been preached for the sake of putting an end to all the doubts of the converts as regards the (Three) Jewels and the Absolute Truth.

The Vinaya Code is directed against the defilement of the two extremities (in life). Being averse to the accumulation of riches out of greediness, it condemns such even in its slightest form and thus brings about rejection of the extremity of licence;³²⁵) on the other hand, as it permits (the possession of) houses with 100 storeys, food of 100 different tastes and clothes worth 100,000 Kaṣapaṇas, if such are obtained without covetousness and by a person of pure morals, — it causes the extremity of self-torture to be abandoned.³²⁶)

The Abhidharma Code acts against the defilement, which consists in maintaining the theory of an existing personality³²⁷), for it shows in detail the true character of all elements of existence.

The three Codes with regard to the three disciplines.

II Dca₁c₂d₃c₄b₅. The Code of Sūtras is destined to teach (all) the three Disciplines; it enlarges upon them, giving clear knowledge of them to the converts.³²⁸)

The Vinaya Code is conducive to moral and mental training, for, through subjection to monastic discipline, the complete purification of morals and, as a consequence, there being no regret (as to this having taken place), — the concentration of mind is gradually brought about.³²⁹)

The Abhidharma Code leads to realization of the training in Highest Wisdom, since it largely enters upon the means of a thorough and deep analysis (of existence) into its elements.³³⁰)

The three Codes with regard to the subject studied.

II Dca₁c₂d₃c₄c₅. The Code of Sūtras is intended to communicate the Doctrine and its meaning; it gives full knowledge of words and sense.³³¹)

The Vinaya is destined to form a foundation for the realization of the (ultimate) aim of the Doctrine. Accordingly, this Code conduces to (moral and mental) training; as a consequence, in the process of investigation and through pure morality, the concentration (of one's mind) is produced. In such a way all defiling elements are annihilated and the aim of the Doctrine realized.³³²)

On the basis of the Abhidharma, controversies are conducted and the true meaning ascertained.³³³) The complete enjoyment of this kind of knowledge produces a condition of felicitous feeling, as the true character of existence (divided into) particular, universal etc. becomes clear.

Through study of these three Codes (the Doctrine) is suggested (to the mind);³³⁴) by means of investigation, the meaning (of the Codes) comes to be known³³⁵) [16 a], subsequently, by profound meditation, concentration of mind is brought about,³³⁶) which removes moral defilement. Finally, supreme transcendental knowledge enables one to apprehend the Absolute Truth³³⁷) and to become delivered from the roots of sin. Having this in mind, (the author of) the *Sūtrālamkāra*³³⁸) says: —

Three or two³³⁹) Codes, being (each) a collection (of sacred texts),
are taken in consideration for nine causes.
through suggestion, clear understanding, pacification and
transcendental knowledge,
they conduce to final salvation.

Etymology of „Sūtra”, “Abhidharma”, and “Vinaya”.

II Dca₁c₂d₃d₄. The *Sūtrālamkāra*³⁴⁰) says:

“Sūtra”, “Abhidharma”, and “Vinaya”,
are, in short, considered to have (each of them) four meanings.
The Sage, that comes to know (these three Codes)
will attain the state of Omniscience.

Here the word “meaning” (*artha*) has the sense of “etymology”, and it would be a mistake, if we took it to mean “definition”. The Sage, that is a Bodhisattva, through the thorough knowledge of the three Codes, is able to attain Omniscience.³⁴¹) A Ārāvaka, having come to know the meaning of a single verse (of the Codes) may attain arhatship,³⁴²) as Ārīputra or Kṣudrapanthaka.³⁴³)

Now, in Sanscrit, the word *sūtra* means aphorism, brief indication.³⁴⁴) Accordingly (a Sūtra) indicates place,³⁴⁵) as “in Rājagṛha”,³⁴⁶) the essence (of an element of existence), as “solidity is the essence of the solid element”, the Word of the Doctrine and its meaning.³⁴⁷) Such aphorisms, combined together, form a class or section. The *Sūtrālamkāra*³⁴⁸) says: —

The Sūtra (is called so) as it is an indication
as to place, essence, the Doctrine and its meaning.

In “*Abhidharma*” — “*abhi*” may, in one way, be taken to mean “*ābhimukhya*”, that is “made manifest”. The Abhidharma is in this case called so, because it is a teaching (*dharma*) of the Absolute Reality, which is made manifest by it.³⁴⁹) “*Abhi*” appears here in the direct meaning of the word.³⁵⁰)

Otherwise, “*abhi*” may be regarded, as (an abbreviation) of “*abhiḥṣṇa*”, which means “repeatedly”. In this context, Abhidharma has this appellation, because it is the Doctrine (*dharma*) which demonstrates repeatedly, and in various aspects the (5) groups of elements,³⁵¹) the (18) component elements of an individual,³⁵²) the (12) bases of cognition,³⁵³) the objects existing in reality³⁵⁴) and such, that are mere logical constructions.³⁵⁵) [16 b.] Such (is the etymology), met with in books.³⁵⁶)

Moreover, “*abhi*”, may have the sense of “*abhibhū*” — “to predominate, surpass”. Accordingly, thorough knowledge of the Particular and the Universal Essence of all elements of existence enables one to show one’s predominance over adversaries, in deciding (religious questions) by means of controversy, or otherwise in silencing all bad orators.³⁵⁷)

And, finally, “*abhi*” may “be *abhisamaya*” — “full comprehension”. The Abhidharma, from this point of view, is called so, because it gives full knowledge of all objects, whatsoever they may be, of such that are existing in reality and of mere logical constructions.³⁵⁸) (Consequently, as says the *Sūtrālamkāra*:³⁵⁹) —

The Abhidharma (is called so), because it makes manifest, (teaches) repeatedly, (is a cause of) predominance, and gives full comprehension.

As concerns “Vinaya”, two groups (of ideas, each containing) four are expressed by it,³⁶⁰) namely: —

1. *vipatti*³⁶¹) — “(moral) fall”, — it is *vinaya*, because it demonstrates this fall and makes it sure.
 - (2. *utthāna* — “the cause of this fall”);³⁶²)
 - (3. *vyutthāna* — “recovering from it”);
 - (4. *niḥsaraṇa* — “means of salvation”);
- or: —

1. *vinīṣaya* — “decision”; — it is *vinaya*, because it brings about (*nayati*) decision, —
 - (2. *pudgala* — “the Individual”, to whom discipline is taught”),³⁶³)
 - (3. *prajñāpti* — “the teaching by itself”),
 - (4. *pravibhāga* — “the different forms of teaching”).
- (Accordingly, as says the *Sūtrālamkāra*:³⁶⁴) —

The Vinaya is to be viewed from the point of (moral) fall, its cause, improvement, and (means of) salvation, the Individual, the teaching, (its) different forms and decision.

Varieties of the Word with regard to the converts.

II Dca₁c₂e₃. It is said in the *Sūtrālamkāra*:³⁶⁵) “Three or two Codes (of sacred texts).” (The “two Codes” are those of Hinayānistic and Mahāyānistic Scripture).³⁶⁶) The Ārāvaka Code (Hīnayāna) is preached for converts that adhere to Low Church,³⁶⁷) and the Mahāyāna Code, — for those who are devoted to High Church. The Great Vehicle differs from the Small, by being possessed of the seven kinds of greatness, or, as says the *Mahāyāna-saṃgraha*:³⁶⁸)

By the subjects studied, (their) essence, by (the converts), that adhere to it,
by its cause, effect and varieties,
by the three disciplines, their result, and that, which is rejected through them,
as well as by Divine knowledge, — the Vehicle, which (is called) the Great One — predominates.

Consequently, from the Hinayānist point of view, “the Code of great extension” (*vaipulya*), has this appellation, because the Sūtras (belonging to this Code) contain a great number of chapters and are very diffused. The Mahāyānists, in their turn, regard *vaipulya* otherwise [17 a], etymologically; (they say), it is called so because it is a large, spacious Vehicle (toward Salvation)³⁶⁹) It is: —

- 1) great, with regard to the Doctrine (expounded by it), since it contains (the teaching of the Climax of Wisdom) of 100 000 verses,³⁷⁰)
- 2) great, if viewed from the point of the creative Effort (of the Bodhisattvas that adhere to it), because such is directed

toward Supreme Enlightenment, in pursuit of the welfare of all living beings,

- 3) great as concerns faith, since (its adherents) found their belief in a Doctrine profound and magnificent,
 - 4) great, by the thoughts, (acquired through it), — as it leads to equal treatment of oneself and of other living beings,³⁷¹)
 - 5) great, as regards the accumulation of merit, because (the Bodhisattva), after having entered upon the Path of a Saint, amasses every moment virtue and wisdom immeasurable.
 - 6) great, viewed from the aspect of time, — since the energy of the Bodhisattvas manifests itself during innumerable aeons, and
 - 7) great, by its result, because (by means of it), the state of a Buddha, incomparable to anything else, is attained.
- In the *Sūtrālamkāra*,³⁷²) the characteristic of) the seven kinds of greatness, slightly differs from that (just mentioned). Moreover, (with regard to the different converts) we have to distinguish: —

- 1) The “Vehicle of the Cause”, — that of Philosophy,³⁷³) — for a person of feeble intellect, craving for the Cause (of Salvation);³⁷⁴) it is conducive to the realization (of this cause).
- 2) The “Vehicle of the Effect”, — that of Mysticism,³⁷⁵) for a convert possessed of acute faculties, who strives for miraculous, instant production of both Cause and Effect. This Vehicle is to convey such an (immediate) result.

It is said in the *Rājāvavādaka*?³⁷⁶) — Mañjuçrī asked: — O Lord, if Thou hast with certainty taught, of the three Vehicles, conducive (to Salvation), why hast Thou not mentioned that sure Vehicle, which miraculously produces the Cause and the Effect, and where no other help for becoming a Buddha is needed. (The Lord answered): —

The Teaching of that, which is the Cause, having been duly preached for those, that are devoted to this Cause, the Vehicle of Magic,³⁷⁷) which is a shorter way, will in future times appear.

As to the difference between the Vehicle of Mysticism and

that of Philosophy, we read in the *Naya-traya-pradīpa*, the work of the teacher *Tripitakamāla*³⁷⁸) [17 b], as follows:

Infalible, in regard of the unique aim³⁷⁹) (of Buddhism),
affording means numerous and easy, and
accessible to (a convert) of acute faculties, —

the Vehicle of Mysticism³⁸⁰) is superior (to other doctrines).

Accordingly, neglecting all external means (the Vehicle of Mysticism brings about the realization of the six transcendental virtues through internal contemplation,³⁸¹) and thus proves infalible as regards means. Further on, it possesses a great number of expedients, as it teaches about the mystic contemplation of the Mind, the Word and the Body (of the Buddhas) which is a concentration of mind upon the Most Subtle — the thought and its manifestations, the Subtle, — the (symbolic) letters and sounds, and the Gross, — the images (of the Buddha) and the attributes of mystic ritual; likewise, it demonstrates the Absolute Truth. Moreover, it is not something wearisome, as it accomodates itself to the wishes of the converts and shows them easy means of fulfilling (these wishes), such as mystic gestures³⁸²) etc. It is to be realized by one possessed of exclusive faculties, who will remain undefiled by deeds, that would conduce others, if they committed them, to evil births. In these four ways the Vehicle of Mysticism shows itself superior (to that of Philosophy). It is considered by Āryadeva as a fourth, separate Code of sacred texts — that of Esoteric Science.³⁸³) The teacher Ratnākaraṇṭhi says, that it forms a part of the Sūtra Code, because it communicates topics of profound meaning in an abridged form. The teacher Abhayākara Gupta regards it as belonging to all the three Codes, as it contains the teaching of the three Disciplines.

Varieties of the Word of Buddha with regard to the chief determining cause.

- II Dca₁c₂f₃. From the point of view of the chief determining cause, the Word of Buddha is of three kinds, namely: —
- a₄. that, delivered (by Buddha) personally,
 - b₄. that, which is the result of Buddha's blessing³⁸⁴) (and is communicated by a Ārāvaka or Bodhisattva),
 - c₄. the passages, containing the expression of Buddhas will³⁸⁵) (as to the compilation of Scripture etc.).

The Word delivered personally.

- II Dca₁c₂f₃a₄. To this class belongs, for instance, the *Āryasam-caya*.³⁸⁶)

The Word which is the result of blessing.

- II Dca₁c₂f₃b₄. In the Commentary on the *Aṣṭasāhasrikā-prajñā-pāramitā* three kinds of blessings are mentioned:

- 1) Corporeal (as laying hands on the head of the disciple etc.),
- 1) Verbal, and
- 3) Mental.

The Word, derived from the first kind of blessings, may be illustrated by the *Daṣabhūmaka-sūtra*, that, which is the result of the second kind, — by the *Ajātaśatru-kaukrtya-vinodana*,³⁸⁷) and that issuing from the third, by the *Sa-mantabhadra-caryā-nirdeśa*.³⁸⁸) Some authorities distinguish three kinds of mental blessings, [18 a] namely, that of the contemplative mind, that of the mind full of Great Commiseration, and that of the mind endowed with the power of Truth. The first may be illustrated by the *Prajñāhṛdaya*,³⁸⁹) the second — by the magic formulas uttered by the Yakṣas etc. through Buddha's blessing, and the third — by the words of the Doctrine, issuing from musical sounds, from the rays of light and from the skies, — likewise a result of the blessing of Buddha.

The passages containing the expression of Buddha's will.

- II Dca₁c₂f₃c₄. Such are: The introduction (to a discourse),³⁹⁰) the conjunctive parts (of it) and the words of approval.³⁹¹) For instance, we have in the *Dharmasamgīti-sūtra*³⁹²) — "O brethren, compile the Doctrine, saying — thus have I heard," and "It is necessary to teach in due connection and order." Such utterances express the will (of Buddha).

The Division of the Exegetical Treatises (Çāstra).

- II Dcb₁. (In analysing the division of the) Exegetical Treatises, we take in consideration three points: —
- a₂) Definition (of an Exegetical Treatise on Buddhist Scripture),
 - b₂) Etymology (of the word çāstra, — its appellation in Sanscrit),
 - c₂) Varieties (of Exegetical Treatises).

Defintion of an Exegetical Treatise.

II Dcb₁a₂. (An Exegetical Treatise on Buddhist Scripture) is an interpretation of the meaning of Buddha's Word, which is composed by a trustworthy author and harmonizes with the Path toward Salvation. It is said in the *Uttaratantra*³⁹³: —

That, which, referring exclusively to the Teaching of Buddha,³⁹⁴

is an explanation of it by a trustworthy (teacher),
in harmony with the Path, that leads to Salvation —
is to be revered, as if it were the Word of the Great Ancho-rite (Himself).

Etymology of "cāstra".

II Dcb₁b₂) In Sanscrit, an Exegetical Treatise is called *cāstra*. (*cās* has the sense of) *cāsana* — "ruling". Indeed, an Exegetical Treatise (in Buddhism) rules over the cause of moral defilement, the three sources of evil³⁹⁵) and the deeds, that result from them, — by teaching the three Disciplines.

(*tra*) is *trāyī* or *tāraṇa*³⁹⁶) — "saving" (An Exegetical Treatise on the Word of Buddha) saves from phenomenal existence, from evil births and transmigration (in general) — the consequence (of former deeds). Such an etymology is met with in Scripture.³⁹⁷) The *Vyākhyāyukti*³⁹⁸) says: [18 b] The Word of Buddha is in harmony with the true essence of a *Cāstra*. As to the etymology, — *cāstra*, — an Exegetical Treatise, — bears this appellation since it rules (*cāsti*) and saves (*trāyate* or *tārayati*).

That, which rules over our enemies, the passions, (whatsoever they may be),
and saves us from evil births and transmigratory existence (in general), —

is a *Cāstra* by these its virtues of ruling and saving,
which cannot be met with in any other doctrine (except Buddhism).³⁹⁹)

Therefore, the Word of Buddha, being, by its qualities of ruling and saving, the *Cāstra*,⁴⁰⁰) one must be keen upon its study.

The various kinds of Exegetical treatises.

II Dcb₁c₂. (The Exegetical Treatises) are to be discriminated from the point of view of —

a₃) (quality) — superior or inferior,

- b₃) aim,
- c₃) subject-matter,
- d₃) interpretation,
- e₃) various classes.

Varieties of treatises as regards quality.

II Dcb₁c₂a₃. In the *Yogacaryābhūmi*⁴⁰¹) nine kinds of treatises are mentioned: —

1.	2.	3.
senseless, erroneous, correct	propagandistic, unscrupulous, conducive to the ex- tinction of pheno- menal existence.	formalistic, polemical, conducive to practical results.

Of these nine kinds, the latter (of each triad) are superior in quality, whereas the other two (are to be regarded as) inferior. Some class the formalistic and polemical treatises among the superior, (thus admitting) five (kinds of treatises of this order). This is not correct, for in the *Nirṇayasamgraha*⁴⁰²) the two kinds of treatises just mentioned are regarded as heterodox. Therefore, only the latter (of each triad) are to be regarded as superior (in quality), since they are mentioned in the Word of Buddha.⁴⁰³)

The aim of the different treatises.

II Dcb₁c₂b₃. (From this point of view, we distinguish three kinds of treatises, namely): —

- 1) Condensing excessively large (portions of) Scripture,
- 2) Giving an analysis of (its) profound meaning,
- 3) Arranging in a regular system that, which (in Scripture) is in disorder. [19 a.]

(The treatises of) the first kind are those, like the *Vinaya-sūtra*,⁴⁰⁴) of the second — like the *Abhisamayālaṃkāra*, and of the third — like the *Sūtrālaṃkāra* or the *Çikṣā-samuccaya*.

The various treatises with regard to subject-matter.

II Dcb₁e₂c₃. (As regards the subject-matter), — there are three kinds of works to be distinguished: —

- a₄) treating on Empirical Reality,⁴⁰⁵)
- b₄) demonstrating the Absolute Truth,⁴⁰⁶)
- c₄) conducive to Salvation and Omniscience.

Works on Empirical Reality.

II Dcb₁C₂C₃d₄. (The treatises of this kind) may be

- 1) on general topics, and
- 2) on special (branches of science).

The works of the first kind are those on worldly policy⁴⁰⁷ (or ethics), as the 18 Examinations, the *Prajñā-ṣataka*,⁴⁰⁸ the *Jana-poṣaṇa-bindu*,⁴⁰⁹ the *Āryākoṣa*,⁴¹⁰ etc. These works are conducive to worldly happiness, as says the *Prajñā-ṣataka*:

(The form of existence, which is) the foundation of Nirvāṇa may be attained (in the following manner):

If worldly laws and customs are duly observed, —
it will not be far to go to reach the abode of the gods.

In ascending the stairs of godly and human existence,
one draws near to final Salvation.

Of a similar nature are the *Sāmudrika*,⁴¹¹ works on horses, elephants etc.

Of the second category are the treatises on the principal branches of science. It is said in the *Sūtrālaṃkāra*:⁴¹² —

The highest of Saints, if he were not zealous in the five branches of science,

would never attain the state of an omniscient being.

Therefore, to vanquish and to help others,
as well as to obtain thorough knowledge himself, he is earnestly applied to study.

Accordingly, the sciences of Logic⁴¹³ and of Grammar (and Literature)⁴¹⁴ (are studied) in order to vanquish one's adversaries (in controversy); the sciences of Medicine⁴¹⁵ and of Art,⁴¹⁶ — for administering help to others, and that of Metaphysics,⁴¹⁷ — to acquire thorough knowledge for oneself.

The works on Logic contain an analysis of direct sense-perception,⁴¹⁸ inference,⁴¹⁹ syllogism,⁴²⁰ the relative meaning of words,⁴²¹ examples, and futile answers (or logical fallacies).⁴²² A summary exposition of these six points is given by the *Pramāṇa-samuccaya*,⁴²³ the seven treatises (of Dharmakīrti) commenting on it, the 7 Examinations,⁴²⁴ the 8 Proofs,⁴²⁵ the 7 secondary works etc. The seven treatises (of Dharmakīrti) consist of three main works, which may be compared to a body, and four supplementary, which act as its members. The first are the *Nyāyabindu*, *Pramāṇa-viniṣṣaya*,⁴²⁶ and *Pramāṇa-vārtika*⁴²⁷ which demonstrate a means of easily

apprehending the modes of correct knowledge⁴²⁸ for (scholars of acute, mediocre, and weak intellectual faculty. "The *Pramāṇa-viniṣṣaya*", says the Kashmirian Paṇḍit Jñānaçrī,⁴²⁹ "is not to be regarded as a commentary on the *Pramāṇa-samuccaya*; nevertheless, I shall elucidate its theory". The teacher Dharmottara,⁴³⁰ on the contrary says that it is a commentary on the work in question, and this opinion is to be regarded as correct.

The four supplementary works do not enlarge upon the chapter of sense perception. (The subject of) inference is treated in detail by two works — the *Hetubindu*⁴³¹ which contains an investigation of the major and the minor premises,⁴³² — and the *Sambandha-parikṣā*,⁴³³ — a discussion on difficult points, such as concomitance or logical fallacies. The syllogism is enlarged upon in the *Vāda-nyāya* which describes the disputant, (his) adversary, (the process of) controversy, victory, defeat, and the reason of the latter.⁴³⁶ The *Saṃtānāntara-siddhi*⁴³⁷ shows that, from the point of view of Empirical Reality, the inference of the existence of other minds on the basis of the existence of their words and actions does not conflict with Idealism, as follows:

Having observed that one's own purposive acts are preceded by knowledge,

when observing the same fact with others,
the existence of other minds is conjectured.

This will not be in conflict with Idealism.

These and other works on Dialectics are regarded by (some) Tibetan authorities as belonging to the Abhidharma Code. This is not correct, for Dialectics are (the subject-matter of) the treatises on the Science of Logic [20 a], whereas the Abhidharma consists (exclusively) of works on Metaphysics. It is said in the *Vyākhyāyukti*:⁴³⁸ —

(A Logician is to be recognized) —

by his disposition (to argue),⁴³⁹ by analysis⁴⁴⁰ and discussion (of matters),

by practise, obtained in former births, by non-perception (of the Absolute Truth),⁴⁴¹ and

by having no recourse to Scripture.

The merits of the logicians are considered to be of five kinds: energy, thorough attention (as to the object investigated),

tradition, complete apprehension (of the modes of proof),⁴⁴² and perfect moral purity.⁴⁴³

(The logicians are thus characterized) as not founding (their discussions) upon the Word of Scripture. On the other hand, the *Sūtrālamkāra*⁴⁴⁴ says:

Dependent (on Scripture),⁴⁴⁵ uncertain, incomprehensive,⁴⁴⁶ empirical, wearisome, —

Logic is to be viewed as the sphere of worldlings;⁴⁴⁷ (the Great Vehicle is therefore not its object).

(All this) disagrees with (our view of) the Abhidharma, since the latter is (our revered) Mother.⁴⁴⁸ The *Pramāṇa-samuccaya* says: —

It (the *Pramāṇa-samuccaya*) has been composed in order to cause those, that adhere to heterodox views, to abstain from them, since they are false, — by discussing the modes of cognition and their (respective) objects. It does not, however, intend to convert anyone to Buddhism by these means only, for the Doctrine is not the object of dialectics. (But), if (heretical views) are rejected, the Teacher's Doctrine is studied and apprehended without difficulty, since all the numerous impediments are withdrawn.

Moreover, the same work has the following verse:

He, that leads to the Absolute Truth by the way of Dialectics, will be very far from the Teaching of Buddha and fail.

Nevertheless, if the essence of the Lord's Teaching will endure change, it is advisable to probe it (by Logic).

Grammar.

The works on Grammar contain the analysis of three main points, namely: —

- 1) The crude forms (of words),
- 2) The various suffixes,⁴⁴⁹ and
- 3) The formation (of sentences and compounds, according to the rules of euphony etc.)

(These works are): — the fundamental grammatical aphorisms (of Pāṇini)⁴⁵⁰ and the supplementary (treatises on special parts of grammar). The crude forms are [20 b] the verbal roots⁴⁵¹ and the nouns (and adjectives) in their uninflected form. The suffixes are primary (*kṛt*)⁴⁵² used for the derivation of a noun from a verbal root and secondary (*tad-*

dhita)⁴⁵³ which form nouns and adjectives from primary derivatives. The latter are divided into suffixes of generality, unlimited plurality and abstract nouns.

The inflections which are used to form a word from a verbal root and differ with regard to time are called tense-terminations (*tiṅ*), and those forming a word from the basis of a noun and varying as to their meaning — case-terminations (*sup*). The insertions of letters or syllables between the crude form and the suffix are called augments (*āgama*), and the particles, which alter the meaning of a verbal root — prefixes (*upasarga*).⁴⁵⁴ The latter are regarded as a part of the crude form of a verbal root.

The formation (of sentences and compounds). The elision and change of letters according to the rules of euphony⁴⁵⁵ etc. as well as the formation of compounds and the like are treated under this head.

Such are the principal topics, that form the subject-matter of grammar. Otherwise the main part of it is an exposition of euphonic rules, the nouns, the verbs, and the suffixes; the verbal roots, the prefixes and the *uṇādi* terminations being viewed as secondary subjects. In this order (grammar is taught) by the *Kalāpa-sūtra*⁴⁵⁶ or the *Vacanamukha*,⁴⁵⁷ the latter being a summary teaching of phonetics, etymology, and syntax. All these works ought to be studied since they are conducive to the four departments of knowledge;⁴⁵⁸ they do not however belong to any of the three Codes.

Prosody and Lexicography.

In close connection (with the grammatical treatises) are the works on Prosody⁴⁵⁹ such as the *Chando-ratnākara*,⁴⁶⁰ which demonstrate the rules for employing (metrically) long and short vowels and give a tabular representation (of such vowels in a metre).⁴⁶¹ The synonyms of words, the differentiation of the three genders and the homonyms are treated in the lexicographical works such as the *Amarakoṣa*⁴⁶² etc.

Poetics (*Alamkāraśāstra*).

The works on Poetics, the *Kāvyaḍarṣa*⁴⁶³ and the works on dramatical composition that teach in accordance with it etc. demonstrate the definition of a poetical composition, the various schools of poetics, the thirty-five poetical figures [21 a],

the acrostychs, and the poetical suggestions.⁴⁶⁴) In such a form poetics etc. are a part of the science of grammar and literature. Otherwise, they are a part of the Veda.⁴⁶⁵) (The *Amarakoṣa* says: —

The *Sāma* —, the *Rc* —, and the *Yajurveda*, —
These are the three Vedas.

Medicine.

The works on the Science of Medicine describe various diseases, their origin, the medicaments acting as an antidote against them, and the methods of treatment, or otherwise: —

The body (of a pregnant woman), the infant, (its) diseases, the body (its interior), its upper part, the (wounds inflicted by) weapons and bites, as well as the remedy against infirmity, —
such are the eight (principal) spheres, where medicinal treatment is applied.

Accordingly, pregnancy (and female diseases in general), infant-diseases,⁴⁶⁶) the body, — that is its internal part or the trunk, the upper part, — the head, further on, (the sphere of surgery) — the wounds inflicted by weapons and those caused by bites, and, finally, the Himalayan lizard (which affords a remedy against infirmity) are treated in the medical works, such as the *Aṣṭāṅga-hṛdaya*⁴⁶⁷). The works on the Science of Art are those on Alchemy,⁴⁶⁸) on the dimensions of images⁴⁶⁹) etc.

Metaphysics.

The works on Metaphysics demonstrate the (5) groups of elements, the (18) component elements of an individual, the (12) bases of cognition, the difference between them, and their special characteristics, — from the standpoint of Empirical Reality. Such is the Abhidharma-literature, the *Mahāyāna-lakṣaṇa-samuccaya*,⁴⁷⁰) etc.

Treatises referring to the Absolute Reality.

- II Dcb₁c₂c₃b₄. The works referring to Absolute Reality demonstrate the four Truths of the Saint, or non-differentiation into subject and object, and Non-substantiality, as the *Satyadvaya-viniścaya*,⁴⁷¹) the *Trīṃśaka* (of Vasubandhu) or the *Madhyamaka-alamkāra*.⁴⁷²)

The treatises conducive to Salvation and Omniscience.

- II Dcb₁c₂c₃c₄. (The treatises) that show the way to Salvation and Omniscience are those like the *Bodhisattva-bhūmi*,⁴⁷³) the *Çrāvaka-bhūmi*,⁴⁷⁴) the *Bodhicaryāvatāra* etc. Some authorities say, that each of these works treats on a special topic (and is to be regarded as) a treatise of the smaller type [21 b], whereas the great works, that contain the exposition (of the Doctrine) as a whole, are those like the *Abhidharma-samuccaya* or *Abhidharmakoṣa*.

Varieties of interpretation.

The different conceptions of Buddhism.

- II Dcb₁c₂d₃. (We have to distinguish) the interpretation of Buddha's Word in general and that of special parts of it (relating to the different periods). With regard to the first kind it is said that the verbal part (of the Doctrine) is elucidated by the grammatical treatises, and the contents — by the works on the Science of Logic. I, however, do not share this opinion.

As to the interpretation of special divisions of Scripture (that of the early, the intermediate and the latest period), the works containing them are, (respectively), of three kinds, as follows: —

Treatises interpreting Hīnayānistic Scripture.

The treatises that give an interpretation of early Scripture are of two kinds, — those elucidating the theoretical part and those referring to religious practise.

Works on Abhidharma.

Of the first kind are the seven (fundamental) treatises on Abhidharma, which are: —

- The *Dharma-skandha*,⁴⁷⁵) — of Āriputra, (1)
The *Prajñāpti-śāstra*,⁴⁷⁶) — of Maudgalyāyana, (2)
The *Dhātu-kāya*,⁴⁷⁷) — composed by Pūrṇa,⁴⁷⁸) (3)
The *Vijñāna-kāya*,⁴⁷⁹) — by Devaçarman,⁴⁸⁰)
The *Jñāna-prasthāna*,⁴⁸¹) — of Kātyāyana⁴⁸²) (5)
The *Prakaraṇa-pāda*,⁴⁸³) — of Vasumitra,⁴⁸⁴) (6) and
The *Sāṃgīti-paryāya*,⁴⁸⁵) — composed by Mahākauṣṭhila,⁴⁸⁶) (7) so runs the tradition.⁴⁸⁷)

The Kashmirian Vaibhāṣikas regard these seven works as be-

longing to the Word of Buddha. They say, that they contain sermons delivered by the teacher at various times, at different places and to diverse persons separately, the Arhats and Ārjavakas having subsequently collected them, as, for instance, it is the case in the *Udānavarga*.⁴⁸⁸ Otherwise, they say, the three Codes of Scripture would not be complete.

The Sautrāntikas and the other (schools) say, that the Abhidharma is included in both the Sūtras and the Vinaya, or otherwise, has been expounded at intervals, and that no mistake is made (by admitting such an order). As to the seven works, (the schools just mentioned) regard them as exegetical treatises. The contents of these works is rendered, in abridged form, by the *Mahāvibhāṣā*, which in its turn is condensed in the *Abhidharmakośa* and other treatises.

Treatises on Vinaya.

(The practical side of Early Scripture) is exposed in the *Vinaya-sūtra*,⁴⁸⁹ which first of all demonstrates the tenets of monkhood⁴⁹⁰ the first of the 17 subjects of Vinaya, then, having for its principal subject-matter (the contents of) the two *Vinayavibhanga* [22 a], and the (remaining) 16 subjects, — it explains (all these points), referring to passages from the *Uttara-grantha*⁴⁹¹ — the chapter of questions⁴⁹² and that of instructions,⁴⁹³ — and the divisions of the *Vinaya-kṣudraka*,⁴⁹⁴ when necessary. (Other works) as the *Puṣpamālā*⁴⁹⁵ or the *Triṣata-kārikā*⁴⁹⁶ expound (Vinaya) on the basis of the *Vinaya-vibhanga*, with references, when needed, to the other (canonical works on Vinaya).

Treatises on the Mādhyamaka Doctrine and the Prajñāpāramitā.

The exegetical treatises interpreting Intermediate Scripture are likewise of two kinds, — those elucidating the theoretical, and those referring to the practical part. Four "Waylayers of the Vehicle" are known, as follows: —

The six main treatises of Nāgārjuna.

- 1) The six main treatises of the Mādhyamika Doctrine (by Nāgārjuna⁴⁹⁷) demonstrating that, which is expressed by the Sūtras directly, or otherwise, the essential meaning (of the Doctrine). These works are, —

- The *Ānyatā-saptati*,⁴⁹⁸ — expounding the theory of the Relativity of all elements of existence, devoid of the extremities of causality⁴⁹⁹ and pluralism,⁵⁰⁰ and
- The *Prajñā-mūla*,⁵⁰¹ — denying the reality of origination from self and non-self;⁵⁰² — these two works (are to be regarded as) the fundamental or principal. Next come:
- The *Yukti-śaṣṭikā*,⁵⁰³ — containing a logical vindication (of the theory).
- The *Vigraha-vyāvartanī*,⁵⁰⁴ — refuting the challenges of antagonists,
- The *Vaidalya-sūtra*,⁵⁰⁵ — demonstrating the methods of controversy with adversaries and logicians (in general) and
- The *Vyavahāra-siddhi*,⁵⁰⁶ showing that, from the point of view of the Absolute Truth — Non-substantiality, and from the empirical standpoint — worldly practise go along together.

Works on the Prajñāpāramitā.

- 2) The *Abhisamayālaṃkāra*⁵⁰⁷ has for its principal subject-matter the meaning of that, which is taught indirectly, — namely, the knowledge of the practical way (to attain the dignity) of a Buddha. It is a summary of the following eight subjects:⁵⁰⁸ —

The three kinds of Divine Wisdom, which are: —

The Omniscience of the Buddha,⁵⁰⁹

The Knowledge of the Path, (Hinayānistic and Mahāyānistic, — by the Bodhisattva),⁵¹⁰

The Knowledge of the Empirical World, (accessible to the Hinayānist Saint),⁵¹¹

The four Methods of Realization, which are: —

The thorough Knowledge of all the forms of the 3 kinds of Wisdom (beforesaid) and of their respective objects,⁵¹²

The Culmination of the Process of Illumination,⁵¹³

The Progressive Process of Illumination,⁵¹⁴

The Final, Momentary Intuition,⁵¹⁵ and

The Result of the Path, which is the Unity of the Cosmos, viewed as the Body of the Buddha.

- 3) The *Aṣṭasāhasrikā-piṇḍārtha*⁵¹⁶ explains the subjects of Prajñāpāramitā in 32 paragraphs. It says:⁵¹⁷ —

The Founder (of the Faith), the adherents,
the deeds (of virtue) the concentration of mind,
the varieties (of the aspects of objective Unreality), the (two)
signs,

(moral) fall and the merit of virtuous life —
(these subjects) are discussed (here).

Accordingly⁵¹⁸) the founder (of the Faith) — that is Buddha the Teacher, the adherents — the converts (Bodhisattvas etc.), the deeds — action according to the Climax of Wisdom. The ten forms of meditation act as an antidote against the ten kinds of mental confusion which consist in the imputation of nonsubstantiality,⁵¹⁹) of reality,⁵²⁰) imagined presence⁵²¹) and its repulsion,⁵²²) of unity,⁵²³) plurality,⁵²⁴) substance,⁵²⁵) quality,⁵²⁶) of the correspondence of objects with their names⁵²⁷) and the reverse.⁵²⁸) The varieties are those of the aspects of objective Unreality, sixteen in number, — to begin with the Unreality of the internal bases of cognition,⁵²⁹) and up to the Unreality of the essence of non-ens.⁵³⁰) The signs are those of the activity of the Evil-one and of (the Bodhi-sattva), who has attained the irretrievable state. The fall into evil births is a consequence of abstaining from the teaching of the Climax of Wisdom. The merit is that of practising the highest form of virtue in acting according to this teaching, — virtue, that is greater than offerings, which fill the innumerable worlds with gold and jewels. All (the contents of the Prajñāpāramitā) is comprised in these 32 points, which are entered upon repeatedly, when it is necessary.

4) The Commentary on the *Çatasāhasrikā*, (the *Pañcaviṃṣatisāhasrikā* and the *Aṣṭadaśa-sāhasrikā*⁵³¹) is an exposition of the Doctrine of the Climax of Wisdom) in the form of the three “media” and the eleven instructions. The subject is opened upon by means of an introduction. Then comes “the medium of teaching in abridged form” as “o Çāriputra, the Bodhisattvas and Mahāsattvas, who wish to attain complete Enlightenment, with regard to all the elements of-existence, in all their forms, — must be keen upon (the study of) the Climax of Wisdom”, — where the individual, the cause, the subject and the way (of studying) is briefly indicated. Next comes “the medium of moderate teach-

ing” — up to the close of the first chapter,⁵³²) and finally, “the medium of teaching in detail”, — up to the end. [23 a.] The eleven instructions are: — the precepts delivered to Çāriputra, the speech of Subhūti,⁵³³) the two instructions delivered to Indra, the four — to Subhūti, and one — to Ānanda. It is said, that this Commentary is the work of Dāṁṣṭrasena, but it will be more correct to regard it as composed by *Vasubandhu*. This work, as well as the *Aṣṭasāhasrikā-piṇḍārtha* expound (Prajñāpāramitā) from the standpoint of the *Yogācāra* System.

(The works referring to the practical side of Intermediate Scripture are the *Çikṣā-samuccaya*,⁵³⁴) the *Sūtra-samuccaya*⁵³⁵) or the *Bodhicaryāvatāra* and the three “Degrees of Meditation”,⁵³⁶) where the theoretical and the practical part (of the Doctrine) are expounded jointly.

Yogācāra works.

The works elucidating Scripture of the latest period are (as in the two former cases, commentaries) on the theoretical and the practical part (of the Teaching). The treatises of the first kind are as follows:

The works of Maitreya.

1) The works of the Lord Maitreya, which are: —

The *Sūtrālamkāra*,

„ *Madhyānta-vibhanga*,⁵³⁷)

„ *Dharma-dharmatā-vibhanga*,⁵³⁸) and

„ *Uttaratantra*.

Some authorities say, that the first two of these four (treatises) belong to the Abhidharma Code, the latter two — to the Sūtra Code, and the *Abhisamayālamkāra* — to the Vinaya Code. I however see no reason (for such a classification).

The *Sūtrālamkāra* contains an exposition of all the Mahāyānistic Doctrines in abridged form: —

Like wrought gold, like an unfolded lotus flower,
like well prepared food, enjoyed by those that were starving,
like a message agreeable to hear, or like an opened chest full
of jewels, —

the Doctrine, that is expounded here, is the cause of the
highest delight.⁵³⁹)

In such a form its contents is presented (to the reader).

The *Madhyānta-vibhanga*. *Anta* — “extremity”, — means the extremities of Realism and Nihilism, or otherwise, those of Eternalism and Materialism. *Madhya* — “the middle”, — is the middle way shunning both these extremities. The treatise, as it gives an analysis (*vibhanga*) of both these points, is called *Madhyānta-vibhanga*. It treats on seven subjects, as follows: —

The three aspects (of Reality),⁵⁴⁰ the Obscurations, the Absolute Truth,
the antidotes (against defilement), profound meditation, its sphere and the Highest of Vehicles, through which the ultimate result is attained.

The *Dharma-dharmatā-vibhanga*. “*Dharma*” are the elements of existence, that belong to the phenomenal world and are influenced by defiling agencies. “*Dharmatā*” is the true essence of all the elements — Nirvāṇa. The work, being an investigation of these two principles, bears the name, *Dharma-dharmatā-vibhanga*. The *Uttaratantra* is called so, because it is the highest (*uttara*) of the series (*tantra*) of the Mahāyānistic teachings, — it consequently contains the Highest of Doctrines. Otherwise *uttara* may signify “latest” (The *Uttaratantra* is in this case called so) as it is an interpretation of the latest teaching of the Mahāyāna. It enlarges upon the Three Jewels, their character, the ultimate result, which is Enlightenment, the 64 qualities of the Buddha⁵⁴¹) and the deeds achieved by him as follows: —

Buddha, the Doctrine, the Church, their character, Enlightenment,
the qualities of Buddha, and, finally His achievements, these are the seven diamond subjects, —
the contents of the whole work taken in short.

The five divisions of the Yogacaryā-bhūmi.

Having adjoined (to these four works) the *Abhisamayālaṃkāra* (mentioned before) we shall have all the 5 treatises of Maitreya. In harmony with these treatises are: — the great work of Āryasāṅga, — the *Yogacaryā-bhūmi* in its five volumes,⁵⁴² the two summary works (of the same author), and the eight treatises of Vasubandhu. Of these the *Yogacaryā-bhūmi* is to be regarded as the principal. It has the following five divisions: —

The *Bahubhūmika-vastu*,⁵⁴³ expounding (the Yogācāra Doctrine) comprised in 17 subjects. The summary (at the head of the work) is as follows: —

The subject of the five kinds of sensation,
that of the intellect and of the following three —
(subconscious thought) associated with a search⁵⁴⁴), a fixation of mind⁵⁴⁵) etc.,
the subject of concentration and non-concentration of mind,
that of consciousness and unconsciousness, [24 a]
the subjects of study, investigation, and meditation,
that of three Vehicles, and (of Nirvāṇa) with rest⁵⁴⁶) and without it.⁵⁴⁷)

These seventeen subjects are demonstrated with reference to the person, the conduct, and the result. They are, accordingly, of three kinds, as follows: — The subject of the five kinds of consciousness and that of the intellect are the foundation of personal (progress). The subject of (subconscious thinking) associated with a search and an attempt to fix the mind, ⁵⁴⁸) of (subconscious thought) associated with an attempt to fix the mind and without search⁵⁴⁹) and that of (thought) which is neither searching nor attempting to fix the mind⁵⁵⁰) are the modes of action of the person. Concentration of mind and the absence of such, consciousness and unconsciousness are the different states (of the person).

As regards the conduct, we have three subjects, — that of study, of investigation and of meditation. With reference to the result, — the subject of (the three Vehicles), — of the Ārāyikas, Pratyekabuddhas, and Bodhisattvas, — concerning the preliminary result, and the subject (of Nirvāṇa) with rest, — in the form of the (five) groups of elements, and that without it, — which is the final result.

The *Nirṇaya-saṃgraha*⁵⁵¹) acts as a commentary on the preceeding volume. It is an investigation of the verbal part and the subject-matter of the *Bahubhūmika-vastu* by the method of quadrilemmas⁵⁵²) etc. With the exception of the subject (of the Vehicle of) the Pratyekabuddhas it contains a summary analysis (of the different subjects). These two volumes completely elucidate the meaning of Scripture (belonging to the latest period).

The *Vastu-saṃgraha*⁵⁵³) demonstrates the order in which

(the contents of the *Bahubhūmika-vastu*) should be combined in accordance with the three Codes (of Scripture). Having briefly indicated this order, it then enlarges upon the part, which is to be included in the Sūtra and the Vinaya Code only. The Abhidharma, as it comprises all the five divisions of the *Yogacaryā-bhūmi* (in general), is not mentioned separately. "The subject of study," says the *Nirṇaya-saṃgraha*, "is the Abhidharma, which is contained in the 17 subjects (of the *Bahubhūmikavastu*) and in the four compendia (*Nirṇaya-saṃgraha* etc.)."

The *Paryāya-saṃgraha*⁵⁵⁴) gives the synonyms of the words expressing the different subjects, and especially that of the purifying⁵⁵⁵) and defiling⁵⁵⁶) elements. [24 b]. These two works, (the *Vastu-saṃgraha* and *Paryāya-saṃgraha*) are explanatory.⁵⁵⁷)

The *Vivaraṇa-saṃgraha*⁵⁵⁸) enlarges upon the methods of teaching (adopted by the preceding works). Consequently, with regard to the meaning of Scripture, the explanations and the methods of teaching, — five divisions of the *Yogacaryā-bhūmi* are to be distinguished.

The summary works.

The two summary works (of Āryāśaṅga) are: —

The *Abhidharma-samuccaya*, which is a general summary of the Doctrine) in common with (all) the (three) Vehicles and an exposition of five points, — the definitions of all the subjects (of the Abhidharma), investigation of the (four) Truths (of the Saint),⁵⁵⁹) of the Doctrine,⁵⁶⁰) of the ultimate result⁵⁶¹) and of the methods of teaching,⁵⁶²) and the *Mahāyāna-saṃgraha*,⁵⁶³) — a summary of (the Doctrine of) the Great Vehicle. It demonstrates, in abridged form, ten points, — the varieties of the elements of existence etc. from the Mahāyānistic standpoint.

The treatises of Vasubandhu on Idealism.

The eight treatises of Vasubandhu are as follows: —

The *Triṃśaka-kārikā-prakaraṇa*,⁵⁶⁴) teaching that all the elements of existence are but modes of one conscious principle.

The *Viṃśaka-kārikā-prakaraṇa*,⁵⁶⁵) — a vindication of this theory by means of Logic.

The *Pañcaskandha-prakaraṇa*,⁵⁶⁶) — a vindication of the theory of the five groups of elements, which is the foundation of Logic.

The *Vyākhyāyukti*, vindicating the possibility of studying and preaching (the Doctrine), — in conformity with the theory of Idealism.

The *Karma-siddhi-prakaraṇa*⁵⁶⁷) — vindicating the acts of the three media (from the same standpoint).

These five works are independent. Next come interpretations of other works as follows: —

The Commentary on the *Sūtrālamkāra*,⁵⁶⁸) — vindicating the practice of the six Transcendental virtues,

the Commentary on the *Pratītyasamutpāda-sūtra*,⁵⁷⁰) — vindicating the twelve-membered formula of the evolution of individual life, and

the Commentary on the *Madhyānta-vibhanga*,⁵⁷¹) — a vindication of the three aspects of Reality. Such are these eight works according to the tradition.

Some authorities say that, since this teacher has composed many more treatises, including the commentary on the *Daśabhūmaka-sūtra*⁵⁷²) etc., the limitation of their number to eight is incorrect, and so is likewise that of twenty treatises connected with the teaching of Maitreya. Those that insist on a definite number with regard to the latter, count the five volumes of the *Yogacaryā-bhūmi*, the two summary works, the five books of Maitreya and the eight treatises (of Vasubandhu).

The treatises elucidating the practical part of the Doctrine are the *Bodhisattva-saṃvara-viṃśaka*⁵⁷³) etc.

The various classes of exegetical treatises.

II Dcb₁c₂e₃. With regard to the various classes of exegetical treatises, we have to distinguish those, that do not base upon the Scripture of Buddhism [25 a], and their reverse. As to the treatises of the latter kind, — such may be interpretations of the Word of Buddha (proper) and independent works, dealing with its contents (in general). Of the first kind are: 1) the great Commentaries elucidating the verbal part and meaning (of the Doctrine) such as the *Pratimokṣa-sūtra-ṭīkā*,⁵⁷⁴) consisting of fifty chapters, 2) (special) Commentaries on the

verbal part, as the *Udānavarga-vivarāṇa*,⁵⁷⁵) 3) Commentaries on difficult points, explaining such, as the two Commentaries on the *Samcaya*,⁵⁷⁶) 4) works that give a brief account, rendering the principal part of the subject-matter (of the canonical text in question) in abridged form, — as the works of Vimāla-mitra and 5) Commentaries explaining the meaning of whole sentences, condensing such. Of the second kind are the treatises, which —

- 1) give a complete review of such and such part of Scripture,
- 2) demonstrate in a regular system that, which in Scripture is scattered, and
- 3) render the contents of many different parts of Scripture, taken together. Of the first kind are the *Sūtrālamkāra* or the *Vinaya-sūtra*, — of the second — the *Āraṇyaka-kārikā*, and of the third, — the *Ākṣā-samuccaya* or the *Suhrillekhā*.⁵⁷⁷)

Commentaries in general bear different names, such as *vṛtti*,⁵⁷⁸) *bhāṣya*,⁵⁷⁹) *vyākhyā*,⁵⁸⁰) *nibandhana*,⁵⁸¹) *piṇḍārtha*,⁵⁸²) *pañjikā*,⁵⁸³) *ṭīkā*,⁵⁸⁴) *saṃskāra*,⁵⁸⁵) *vibhanga*,⁵⁸⁶) and many others. Such a differentiation of exegetical treatises has been made with regard to scientific works in general, (which are to be studied) in order to increase (the sphere of) knowledge. We do not consider it to be in conflict with the definition and etymology (of exegetical treatises) mentioned above,⁵⁸⁷) since such concern only the special treatises (on the Scripture of Buddhism).

III. The Consideration and Fulfillment of Rules prescribed for Study and Teaching.

(With regard to the subject in question) there are four (principal points, which are to be treated separately,) as follows: —

- A. The characteristic of the Doctrine, that is to be taught.
- B. The characteristic of the methods of teaching, which are to be observed by the preceptor.
- C. The characteristic of the methods of study (prescribed for) the pupils.
- D. The instruction for realizing the aim of the Doctrine by both the teacher and the pupils [25 b].

Characteristic of the Doctrine.

III A. In order to become proficient in (the various) branches of science in general, the study of diverse kinds of scientific treatises is required. It is said in the Vinaya, that heterodox works etc. are likewise to be studied and that the Bodhisattvas especially must receive training in all (the various disciplines). However, those, that proceed on the Sublime Path, must (first of all) be keen upon the study and preaching of Buddha's Doctrine. The characteristic of this Doctrine is rendered by the *Prabhāvatī*⁵⁸⁸) as follows:

That, which perfectly teaches the three Disciplines,
is endowed with the three Seals,
and is virtuous in the beginning, in the middle and at the end —
is known by the wise as the Word of the Buddha.

Accordingly, (this Doctrine) demonstrates the three Disciplines, the training in which is to be (practically) carried out, and the three Seals, which are the distinctive mark, peculiar to the Scripture and philosophical system (of Buddhism). These are as follows: —

All elements of existence are impersonal,⁵⁸⁹)
All phenomena⁵⁹⁰) are transitory,
All elements influenced by defiling agencies⁵⁹¹)
have mere phenomenal existence.

The essence of the Doctrine is characterised as "virtuous in the beginning, in the middle and at the end". The *Pratimokṣa-sūtra* says:⁵⁹²) —

Do not commit any sin, in whatsoever it may be,
practise the complement of virtue, and
perfectly subdue your own mind, —
such is the Teaching of Buddha.

It is said in the Sūtras — The Highest Doctrine is: ⁵⁹³)

Virtuous in the beginning,⁵⁹⁴)
Virtuous in the middle,⁵⁹⁵)
Virtuous at the end,⁵⁹⁶)
Of fine meaning,⁵⁹⁷)
Endowed with fine words,⁵⁹⁸)
Unique,⁵⁹⁹)
Fully accomplished,⁶⁰⁰)
Pure,⁶⁰¹) and
Universally immaculate.⁶⁰²)

As to the words "virtuous in the beginning, in the middle and at the end, Asanga and other authorities regard them as referring to study, investigation, and meditation.⁶⁰³) Others say that the introduction at the beginning of a discourse, the discourse itself in the middle, and the utterances of praise at the close of it are meant here. The teacher Kalyāṇadeva considers that the words in question concern the salutation at the beginning of an exegetical treatise, the main contents of the treatise in the middle and the blessings at the end. According to the interpretation given by the Vyākhyāyukti, [26 a] "the beginning", "the middle", and "the end", (respectively mean the aggregates of morality, profound meditation, and Highest Wisdom⁶⁰⁴) which are the complement of virtue, since they are indestructible.⁶⁰⁵) "Of fine meaning" refers to the complement of the subject-matter, since such is correct and incontrovertible.⁶⁰⁶) "Endowed with fine words" means — possessing the complement of (the means of) verbal expression, since (the subject-matter) is rendered completely intelligible. "Unique", has the meaning of "having nothing in common with other (Doctrines)".⁶⁰⁷) "Fully accomplished" (is the Doctrine), since it acts as an antidote against every kind of defilement.⁶⁰⁸) "Pure", as it is conducive to the liberation of an individual existence (from sin) through deliverance from the passions of this world of carnal desire.⁶⁰⁹) "Universally immaculate", since it leads to the complete deliverance of the stream (of elements constituting a personality), — by making it free from the dreaming residue of passions, that are peculiar to the other (higher) spheres (of existence).⁶¹⁰)

That, which is endowed with all these qualities, is known as the Highest Doctrine (of Buddha).

In short, Buddhism, the Highest Doctrine is 1) the Teaching, that harmonizes with all the three Vehicles,⁶¹¹) which is contained in the Sūtras on the four Truths of the Saint, appears as that, which subdues passion⁶¹²) and is not in conflict with the laws of Causality⁶¹³) and 2) (the Teaching) of the Great Vehicle as it appears in the *Uttaratantra*, the corresponding passage of which we have quoted above.⁶¹⁴)

Moreover, we read in the *Sūtrālamkāra*:⁶¹⁵) —

This is the teaching of Virtue, —

since it is the cause of faith, felicity, and wisdom,

of twofold meaning,⁶¹⁶) easy to apprehend, and speaking of virtuous conduct, the merit of which is of four kinds: —

(It is) unique, as it is not in common with anything else, bringing to accomplishment the annihilation of passions in the three spheres of existence, pure by nature and free from defilement, — the conduct of virtue has fourfold merit.

As to the special theory of Mahāyāna, we read as follows: —

Relativity, that is one with Great Commiseration, upon which the mind profoundly meditates, — such is the Teaching, that refers to Buddha, the Doctrine and the Church.

Accordingly, Relativity, the essence of which is Great Commiseration⁶¹⁷) is here [26 b] spoken of as (the true) Teaching of Buddha. This Teaching, — the Word of Buddha (proper) or the special exegetical treatises, — comprises the verbal part and the meaning. The *Sūtrālamkāra*⁶¹⁸) says: —

Like a remedy, that smells bitter, but proves to be sweet if tasted, —

the Doctrine appears in two aspects, viewed from the standpoint of words and sense.

The complement (of the meaning of the Doctrine) is the conduct of virtue, which (as has just been said) is characterized by fourfold merit. As to the complement of the means of verbal expression, the *Sūtrālamkāra*⁶¹⁹) speaks of it as follows:

Indicating and teaching correctly,
harmonizing with the three Vehicles, mild,
intelligible, dignified, conducive to Salvation,
and corresponding (to the Path of a Saint), —
such is the complement of the means of verbal expression familiar to the Bodhisattvas.

Moreover the *Vivaraṇa-saṃgraha*⁶²⁰) says: —

The body of a discourse is twofold, namely (its) words and (their) meaning. Of these two parts, — the words (are to be viewed as) receptacles, and the meaning, — as that, which is contained in them. Both parts combined together, form the subject of study. And in the abridged treatise of Dharmottara⁶²¹) it is to be read: —

Twofold is the body of a scientific treatise, — (it includes) the words and (their) meaning.

Consequently, the Doctrine, that is to be taught is that, which has been exposed by Buddha, collected by the Compilers, commented by the great scholars,⁶²² translated by the venerable Lotsavas and Paṇḍits, and supplied with instructions and precepts, delivered by one teacher to the other in regular succession,⁶²³ — the division of the Tantras, or that of the Sūtras, the Word of Buddha proper or the exegetical treatises, the three Codes, — of the Sūtras, the Abhidharma and the Vinaya. Each of these parts is a subject of teaching.

Characteristic of the methods of teaching.

III B. Three (principal points are to be distinguished here) as follows: —

- a. The definition of the teacher, that expounds (the Doctrine).
- b. The means of teaching resorted to.
- c. The methods of teaching (proper).

Definition of the teacher.

III B a. In the various treatises many different characteristics of the (spiritual) teacher are given [27 a]

The *Āraṇyaka-kārikā*⁶²⁴ says: —

Him that is morally pure, who knows the rules of religious Discipline,
is merciful to the distressed and (surrounded by) faithful adherents,
him, who is zealous in administering help by means of the Doctrine and of material objects,
and who teaches at due time, — you are to revere as your spiritual teacher.

The teacher Nāgārjuna says:⁶²⁵

Know thou in short the definition of the teachers:⁶²⁶

They are well versed in the rules of Discipline, endowed with Great Commiseration and pure morality,
and with the Highest Wisdom, that removes all defilement.

You must rely upon such teachers,
be full of reverence toward their wisdom.

Āntideva has:⁶²⁷

(Never forsake) the Teacher, — him who is proficient in the meaning of the Great Vehicle.

And Candragomin:⁶²⁸

A teacher, that observes the vows, is learned and efficient, must be chosen (as preceptor).

Moreover, we read in the *Sūtrālamkāra*:⁶²⁹ —

Rely upon the Friend⁶³⁰, that is well disciplined, self-controlled and perfectly calming (all passions), endowed with exclusive merits, energetic, and rich in (his knowledge) of Scripture,
perceiving the Absolute Truth, skilful in speech, merciful by nature and never weary (to teach).

Here ten qualities are mentioned. (The teacher is): —

- 1) Well disciplined, being endowed with pure morality,
- 2) Self-controlled, since he practises profound meditation,
- 3) Perfectly calming all passions, through being endowed with Highest Wisdom,
- 4) Of exclusive merits, since his virtues are superior to those of others,
- 5) Zealous, as he is not indifferent toward the needs of others,
- 6) Rich in (his knowledge of) Scripture, through extensive study (of the latter).
- 7) Perceiving the Absolute Truth, that is to be cognized,
- 8) A skilful orator,
- 9) Merciful, since he does not look to profit, and
- 10) Never tired to expound the Doctrine.

And again:⁶³¹

The Bodhisattva, the Highest of human beings, is known to be greatly learned,
perceiving the Absolute Truth, eloquent,
full of compassion and free from lassitude. [27 b.]

Accordingly, (the teacher appears here) as endowed with five distinctive qualities. (He is): —

- 1) greatly learned, — an advantage as regards the theory,⁶³²
- 2) cognizing the Absolute Truth, — an advantage that concerns practice,⁶³³
- 3) an eloquent orator,
- 4) merciful, since his mind is not directed toward material gain,
- 5) free from lassitude in thought and action.

Moreover, four qualities are known, as follows:⁶³⁴

Extensive, clearing doubt, worthy of being heard to, demonstrating the Absolute Truth in two aspects, — such do we know to be the complement of the teaching (administered by) the Bodhisattvas.

Here (the Bodhisattva is characterized as): —

- 1) Endowed with great knowledge, by having extensively studied,
- 2) Clearing the doubts of the converts, by (his) great wisdom
- 3) Worthy of being accepted as a teacher by being virtuous with regard to the three media (— body, speech, and mind),
- 4) Demonstrating the Absolute Truth, with a view to the (morally) defiling⁶³⁵ and purifying⁶³⁶ elements.

All these qualities are usually the (exclusive) attributes of a Saint and it is therefore not easy to become possessed of (all of) them. Three distinctive features, are however indispensable. These are: —

- a₁) The High Wisdom, that characterizes a learned man,
- b₁) A mind full of love and compassion,
- c₁) Virtuous acts.

The wisdom of a teacher.

III Baa₁. (The teacher must be):

- a₂) Well versed (in the Doctrine) that is to be expounded,
- b₂) Skilful, as regards the way of expressing himself,
- c₂) Experienced, as concerns his behaviour (toward the pupils and knowledge of the natural constitution of the latter).

The teacher's knowledge of the subject to be taught.

III B aa₁a₂. It is well if one knows thoroughly (all the different subjects of study, or otherwise the three Codes of Scripture, (but this is not all). We need (a teacher) who knows exactly what part (of the Doctrine) is to be taught, and who, with regard to words and sense, gives (good) instructions, that are based upon Scripture and Logic. Such (a teacher) is alone able to clear all the doubts of the pupils.

Skill in the means of verbal expression.

III B aa₁b₂. (The skill in the way of expressing oneself consists in using) grammatically correct speech, (observing) the three

rules of verbal connection, — accordance with the sources, proportion to the compass of teaching⁶³⁷) and precision in regard of the contents, — and finally, sweet and agreeable language, through which one is able to give pleasure to others. Moreover we read in the *Sūtrālaṅkāra*:⁶³⁸)

- 1.⁶³⁹) Very eloquent through voice and style, indicating, analysing, and clearing doubt, communicating repeatedly, for those, that understand a brief indication,⁶⁴⁰) and those that need a description in detail,⁶⁴¹) —
- 2.⁶⁴²) The teaching of the Buddhas is pure as regards its three aspects⁶⁴³) [28 a] and is known to be free from the following eight defects: —
- 3.⁶⁴⁴) Indolence, unclear speech, unappropriate speech, want of certainty, impossibility to clear doubt and to confirm the absence of such,⁶⁴⁵)
- 4.⁶⁴⁶) Lassitude and concealment of the Truth, — such are the defects in speech.

The teaching of the Buddhas, since it possesses none of them, is superior (to all other Doctrines).

(As shows this verse) the teaching must be free from the eight defects (just mentioned) and, consequently, pure, being viewed from (its) three aspects. Otherwise, as says the *Vyākhyāyukti*,⁶⁴⁷) — twenty methods of communicating the Doctrine, which act as antidotes against eleven defects in speech are to be considered, — as follows: —

- 1) Teaching at due time. This is an antidote against that defect, which consists in preaching to a person, who by his immoral conduct is unworthy of being taught. This method is observed by teaching only after having become convinced, that (the hearer) really wishes to study and is worthy to receive instruction. My own means of teaching and studying are defective, as regards this (first method); they are therefore without real value and do not attain their aim.⁶⁴⁸)
- 2) Teaching accurately, by admitting no carelessness in speech. This method is directed against the defect of incompleteness. The following three methods are antidotes against the defect of broken, interrupted speech: —

- 3) Teaching in regular order,⁶⁴⁹ — by beginning with the communication of (subjects) which, as regards time, are to be mentioned first, namely charity etc., or of high, sublime matters.⁶⁵⁰
- 4) Teaching in due connection, — with a view to the Sūtra, that is to be explained, and replying to the awkward questions of opponents.
- 5) Teaching, with a regard (for one's hearers) by giving instructions in accordance with (their) questions, instructions in the form of one categorical answer⁶⁵¹ etc.

The methods, which act against the defect of unintelligible speech are (likewise) three in number, as follows: —

- 6) Causing delight to those, that are devoted (to the Doctrine).
- 7) Arousing the desire (to study) in those that first meet (with the Doctrine) and are hostile to it. [28 b.]
- 8) Giving satisfaction to those, that are on the way toward apprehension, but are still full of doubt.

The defect in speech, that consists in disregard (for the Doctrine), has the two following antidotes: —

- 9) Not speaking so as to gratify those, that lead sinful lives, and are therefore unworthy of being pleased.
- 10) Not abusing (others) who through this become depressed.

An antidote against the defect of incorrect speech is —

- 11) Having recourse to Logic in never being in conflict with the modes of right cognition.⁶⁵²

That defect in speech, which consists in communicating matters of profound meaning to (a pupil) of weak intellectual faculties (unable to understand them) is avoided by —

- 12) Gradual progress — from the preceeding to the following.
- Then come: —

- 13) Precision, — an antidote against the defect of distraction, — by withholding from excourses on other subjects.
- 14) Dependence on the Doctrine, that is — being in harmony with (the teaching of) virtue. This is an antidote against the defect of (communicating) useless theories.
- 15) Accordance with the circle of adherents whosoever they might be, — an antidote against ill-suited speech.

The remaining five methods act against the defect of teaching, in being (at the same time) possessed of sinful thoughts. As to the latter, such may be of three kinds, namely,

the consideration of oneself to be virtuous and trustworthy, the desire of being honoured and praised, and envy (with regard to the merit of others). The first of these has three antidotes: —

- 16) A mind full of love,
- 17) A mind full of desire to help, and
- 18) A mind full of compassion, — which manifest themselves in the desire (for others) to be happy, dispassionate, and free from suffering; otherwise, with regard to the virtuous, the vicious, and the indifferent, — by (words) full of love etc. respectively, and, in a third way, by wishing (others) to attain Nirvāṇa, to obtain full knowledge of the Path, that leads to it, and to understand completely the meaning of that, which is to be taught.

The antidote against sinful thoughts of the second kind is:

- 19) Not to look to profit, honour and praise [29 a], — in rejecting the desire (of such).

And of the third: —

- 20) Not to be inclined to arrogance and depreciation of others, — that is to abandon the desire of being regarded as trustworthy, and to become free from envy.

Of these twenty methods, each group of five, respectively, shows: how, for whose sake, in what form, and by what kind (of teacher) the Doctrine is to be communicated, or otherwise, the course of teaching, its work, the qualities of the speech, and those of the speaker. To follow these twenty methods and to avoid the (eleven) defects in speech is to be skilful in the way of expressing oneself.

The conduct and character of the teacher and the pupils.

III Baa₁c₂. (A teacher must be) experienced as concerns his own behaviour, in order to be revered as one, that is virtuous in regard of the three media, — and must likewise perfectly know the natural constitution of (his) pupils, namely, their faculties, character, and inclinations,⁶⁵³ — for only by teaching in harmony with such will he attain his aim. It is said in the *Daṣacakra-kṣitigarbha*:⁶⁵⁴ —

A worldling, with feeble faculties, and indolent,⁶⁵⁵

Who is not keen upon (the study of) the two Vehicles, —

Will never come to master the teaching⁶⁵⁶) of Mahāyāna,
For he is not worthy of it.

And further on: —

In the same way, if the adherents of the Črāvaka Vehicle,
unworthy of the Great one,

Come to hear the teaching of the latter, —

They will become confused, adhere to nihilistic views and
fall into evil births.

For this reason you must teach the Doctrine, only after
having examined the faculties of the hearers.

Again: —

It is not proper to preach Hinayānistic Doctrines
To one that is worthy of the Great Vehicle.

And: —

(Speak not of) matters sublime and of profound meaning
to one that adheres to the Small Vehicle.

As show (all these passages), thorough knowledge of the
pupil's behaviour or character is needed.

Love and compassion toward the pupils.

III B a b₁. (The teacher must be) endowed with that quintessence
of great Commiseration, which consists in the desire to secure
Supreme Enlightenment for all living beings, or if not to
such an extent, — at least of Commiseration in teaching
without looking to profit and out of the mere wish, that the
meaning of the subject, which is taught, might be perfectly
understood and be of use (to the hearer). [29 b] By virtue
of this Commiseration, one's teaching will attain its aim. It
is said in the *Sūtrālamkāra*:⁶⁵⁷) —

The powerful ones,⁶⁵⁸) with a joyful heart, ever and anon
give away their lives and property, which are hard to obtain
and of no real value, for the sake of the suffering living
beings, thus practising the highest form of Charity.

How much more will they do so in regard of the High
Doctrine,⁶⁵⁹) which administers help to all that lives, always
and in every way, is easy to obtain, increases the more you
grant of it and never becomes exhausted.

Now, if the teaching has not such a character, a great sin
will be committed, namely that of trading with the Doctrine.
We read in the *Mañjuçrī-vikurvāṇa-parivarta*:⁶⁶⁰) — If the

Doctrine is expounded, but Commiseration with regard to
the pupils is wanting, it will be an action of the Evil One,
and if a teacher, being himself greatly learned, conceals (parts
of) the Doctrine for fear that others should come to know
them, this will be likewise an action of the Evil One.

The *Saṃdhinirmocana*⁶⁶¹) says: —

Those that teach the Highest Doctrine out of desire (of gain),
Having got their wishes fulfilled, take again and gain.

These infatuated beings, though they are in possession of
the invaluable jewel of the Doctrine,

Roam about, as if they were beggars.

Correct methods.

III Bac₁. By endurance, that is by not being liable to depression
as regards (the long) wearisome time of teaching and the
difficulty of the task, by patiently entering upon all the
questions of the pupils, and by resisting the challenges of
adversaries in being able to answer them duly, the teacher
will be of real help to his hearers. It is said likewise, that
tolerance with regard to the faults made by the pupils is
needed. This may be fulfilled if one is possessed of that super-
natural insight through which one comes to know the amount
of help that is to be administered to others. If (this insight)
is wanting, one must abstain from preaching to those that
are not devoted to the Doctrine and to those that wear in-
signia and the following five (categories of persons, the teach-
ing to whom is prohibited by the Vinaya⁶⁶²) etc. Such persons
will be always opposed to a teaching that humiliates them
and become full of passion and hatred. Consequently, the
preaching and study of the Doctrine, that has such an unfavour-
able result, cannot be of help for the attainment of felicity
and salvation.

From all this we draw the conclusion, that if the Doctrine
is communicated by a teacher, that proves perfect (with re-
gard to all that has been said, — [30 a] the latter will be
agreeable to the hearers and perfectly attain his aim.

The *Sūtrālamkāra* says:⁶⁶³) —

Accordingly the Bodhisattva, being wise, free from lassi-
tude, full of compassion, greatly renowned, of virtuous be-
haviour and a good orator, —

shines, by (the lustre of his) teaching amongst all living beings, as if he were the sun.

The means of teaching.

III Bb. In the *Abhidharma-samuccaya*,⁶⁶⁴ fourteen, or from another point of view, six media of teaching are mentioned, as follows: —

How is the explanation (of the Sacred Texts) to be conducted? (Answer): — In the manner, in which the Sūtras have been exposed (by Buddha), namely, by (communicating): — 1) The subject that must be fully apprehended (— the Truth of Phenomenal Existence)⁶⁶⁵ 2) the true character of it (— impermanence)⁶⁶⁶ 3) the factors conducive to full apprehension (— pure morality etc.)⁶⁶⁷ 4) complete apprehension itself — Enlightenment or the right philosophical view,⁶⁶⁸ 5) its final result (— Nirvāṇa),⁶⁶⁹ 6) Divine Wisdom (— an attribute of one that has attained it).⁶⁷⁰

The fourteen media of teaching are: —

- 1) The medium of abridged explanation,⁶⁷¹
- 2) The medium of concentration (of teaching) upon one subject,
- 3) The medium of taking recourse to minute details,
- 4) The medium of (communicating the different degrees of perfection, each of which is respectively the foundation of) higher and still higher (virtues),⁶⁷²
- 5) The medium of exclusion (of all that does not come under the category in question),
- 6) The medium of changing the meaning of (ordinary) words (into termini technici),
- 7) The medium of demonstrating matters worldly and unworldly (in regard of each other).⁶⁷³
- 8) The medium of indicating the individual (to whom one intends to teach).
- 9) The medium of analysis of the stuff (by quadrilemmas etc.).
- 10) The medium of the six modes.⁶⁷⁴
- 11) The medium of (enlarging upon) the full apprehension of the Truth etc.⁶⁷⁵
- 12) The medium of showing the power (of each word taken separately to indicate an idea) and the impotence, (if one word is omitted, of the others to render the contents intelligible).⁶⁷⁶

13) The medium of repeated teaching, and

14) The medium of evident proofs.

Some works explain (the subject in question) by indicating the aim, the subject-matter in abridged form, and the meaning of words, — others — by demonstrating the general meaning and the details. A certain teacher of the Chim-pa tribe in his turn distinguishes:

- 1) Demonstration of the meaning,
 - 2) Explanation of (the verbal part of) the text [30 b].
 - 3) Complete ascertainment (as regards both).
- 1) — First one gives a dry, brief account of the subject (treated in) the text, and then (the true meaning is) ascertained through the communication of the sources, the aim of the composition, and of its subject-matter. Through all this the students will get a clear aspect of the meaning of the text.
 - 2) — Having become acquainted with the principal points by overlooking all the contents (of the text), one has to explain the Doctrine, that is made the subject of study, by removing all the doubtful points, and then to enter upon an investigation of the parts spoken of directly or indirectly. In this way the students will be able to understand completely the verbal part of the text.
 - 3) — Although, in such a way, the meaning (of the text studied) will come to be thoroughly apprehended, nevertheless, some objection from the part of an opponent, who has not been refuted, may be met with, as (for instance): — “in that which has been said, there occurs such and such contradiction, tautology, and absence of (due) connection”. Having in view an ignorant opponent, who thinks so, one ought to be ready to give him a due answer, which expells such thoughts, and then, by taking recourse to Scripture and to Logic, — to remove completely every suspicion, as to the opponent’s objection being founded. We read in the *Vyākhyāyukti*:⁶⁷⁷ —

Those that communicate the meaning of the Sūtras, Must explain it (having in view) the aim, the contents in abridged form, The meaning of the words, the connection between the parts, The objections (which may be met with) and the reply given to such.

The two last points are to be viewed together, in order that one may know, how to give a good reply. Having first come to know the aim of the Sūtras,⁶⁷⁸) he that is devoted to the study and observation (of the Doctrine) must indicate their aim. As such is to be understood from a brief indication of the contents, one must give such, that is, demonstrate the body of a discourse or an exegetical treatise, — the words and sense, — or, otherwise, the subject-matter condensed. The latter is in its turn apprehended through the knowledge of the (precise) meaning of each word. Therefore, on the basis of the four methods of elucidating the meaning of a word,⁶⁷⁹) one has to explain so as to remove all doubt and after having taken in to consideration all the questions and refutations. Otherwise, one may explain [31 a] the meaning of words by taking recourse to synonyms, homonyms, or to one of the many meanings of a word, by changing ordinary words into termini technici, or by changing the word itself, by omitting, for instance, negative particles etc. Moreover the *Vyākhyāyukti*⁶⁸⁰) says: — The meaning of words may be apprehended in four ways, namely by means of 1) synonyms, 2) definition, 3) etymology, and 4) the varieties (of the character of ideas expressed by such and such word).⁶⁸¹) Synonyms are other names (given to the same object), the definition is (the indication of) the meaning in which the word is used, and the etymology, — that of the reason for using the term (in the sense which is applied to it). Some consider, that the etymology of a word does not explain its meaning, but this is not correct, because, according to Apraṣibha(?), when a word is explained, this can be done in 8 different ways.

The due connection⁶⁸²) is the accordance between the preceeding and the following as concerns the meaning and the order (of the words); by it we know, (that our speech) is not contrary to the order in which one word is to follow the other, in regard of its meaning. The absence of contradiction with regard to Logic and disagreement between the preceeding and the following is to be known from the objections, that are made, and the answers, given in return; therefore, having (always) in view an opponent, who attacks words and sense, one must explain so, as to render the latter completely certain and incontrovertible.

The character of teaching.

III Bc. One must teach, having in view: —

- a₁) The students,
- b₁) The aim,
- c₁) The manner of conducting the teaching.

The character of teaching as concerns the students.

III Bca₁. To students (possessed of) acute, mediocre and weak intellectual faculties, one must, respectively, explain briefly, moderately, and in detail, just as we have three kinds of Sūtras, — the extensive, the intermediate, and the brief. In accordance with the (spiritual) family⁶⁸³) to which the student belongs, one has to teach Mahāyānistic or Hināyānistic Doctrines, and with regard to the different wishes of the pupils — that, which proves most suitable.

It is said in the *Samādhirāja*:⁶⁸⁴) —

- 1.⁶⁸⁵) If they entreat thee to grant the gift of the Doctrine[31b] Thy first reply must be “I have not studied enough”.
- 2.⁶⁸⁶) „ You all are wise and greatly learned, — how dare I speak In the presence of such illustrious persons”? — so art thou to say.
- 3.⁶⁸⁷) Never speak at once, but only when thou seest, that (the hearer) is worthy.

But if thou knowest that, teach, even if they do not pray thee to do so.

- 4.⁶⁸⁸) If thou shouldst perceive, amongst thy hearers, many that are of immoral conduct,⁶⁸⁹) Do not preach to them abstinence,⁶⁹⁰) but sing the praise of charity.
- 5)⁶⁹¹) If there be (others) with scant desire, but who live in pure morality, — Arouse (in thee) thoughts full of love and speak of abstinence.
- 6.⁶⁹²) If those with sinful desires be few, and the virtuous are great in number, — Then take thou the part (of the latter) and sing the praise of pure morality.

The character of teaching as regards the aim.

III Bcb₁. One must give a precise definition of the special aim (of the teaching) that is to be attained, and teach so, as to lead to the attainment (of this aim).

The procedure of teaching.

III Bcc₁. (Here we have to distinguish): —

- a₂) The preparations.
- b₂) The teaching itself.
- c₂) The conclusion.

The preparations.

III Bcc_{1a2}. (The teacher must) make the due arrangements, address a prayer to the Three Jewels, and, having banished the Evil One (by means of the charm especially prescribed for this purpose),⁶⁹³) manifest his great love with regard to all his hearers. It is said in the *Saddharmapundarika*:⁶⁹⁴)

- 1.⁶⁹⁵) The teacher, when he thinks, that the time is come,
Is to enter the school-house, and, having closed the door,
And taken a review of the Doctrine, in all its parts, —
Is to teach with a mind free from dismay.
- 2.⁶⁹⁶) The sage, always good-tempered and sitting at ease,
Preaches the Doctrine, after having erected
A spacious seat in a clean and agreeable spot.
- 3.⁶⁹⁷) He dresses himself in a clean religious robe, well dyed
with exquisite colours [32 a],
Puts on the black mantle and the spacious skirt.
- 4.⁶⁹⁸) Then, on the seat, — a footstool covered with diverse
garments, be seats himself,
And having well washed his feet, rises up, anoints head
and face,
- 5.⁶⁹⁹) And there, sitting on the preacher's seat, — to the people
that have assembled and are full of attention, —
He is to deliver diverse sermons, — for monks and for nuns,
- 6.⁷⁰⁰) For the devotees of the laity, male and female, and
likewise for kings and princes.
The teacher must always be free from envy and teach with
a sweet voice and on diverse subjects.
- 7.⁷⁰¹) He must reject all indolence and never be subjected to
lassitude,
Become free from uneasiness and meditate upon the power
of Love,
(Which he exercises) with regard to his hearers.
- 8.⁷⁰²) By day and by night is he to preach the highest of
Doctrines in the form of millions of diverse parables,

To gladden and to gratify the hearers, but never to desire
anything for himself (in return).

9.⁷⁰³) Neither of food or beverage, of garments, a couch, a
seat, a religious robe,

Nor even of a remedy, if he is ill, dare he think and accept
such from his hearers.

10.⁷⁰⁴) Other must be his thoughts: — “may I and all these
living beings attain Enlightenment;

To teach the Doctrine in order to help mankind, — this is
the sole foundation of my happiness!”

Moreover we read in the *Sāgaramatipariprecchā*:⁷⁰⁵) — [32 b]

Çame! çamavati! çamitaçatrum! añkure! mañkure!
mārajiti! karāde! keyūre! tejovati! ojasvini viçīṣṭanirmale!
malāsane! okhare! khage! grase! grasane! omukhe! parāñ-
mukhe! varammukhe! — all the bonds of the demons are
removed, all the antagonists are vanquished, (we are) released
from the chains of the Evil One and stamped with the seal
of Buddha, and all the devils are annihilated. May all the
works of Māra vanish by virtue of the perfect purity of the
Immovable One! Such, o Sāgaramati,⁷⁰⁶) are the words, that
vanquish the Evil One and remove all defilement. He, that
expounds the Doctrine, must duly recite them and then,
having occupied the preacher's seat, let his thoughts full
of love (which manifest themselves in the desire) to secure
supreme Enlightenment extend over all the circle of hearers.
He must think of himself as of a physician, of the Doctrine,
— as if it were a remedy, of those, that are to study, — as
of patients, and of Buddha, as of the Highest of living beings.
Moreover, he has to consider, that the rules of the Doctrine
must be established so as to have a long existence. Now, if
he teaches the Doctrine, having first uttered the charm
(which has been mentioned), — the Evil One and his hosts
will not dare to approach him, — in order to divest him from
teaching, — within the reach of a hundred miles, and those,
who still chance to come near, will not be able to make any
disturbance.

And:⁷⁰⁷) — the teacher must be (morally) pure, of virtuous
behaviour (outwardly) clean and neatly dressed.

The teaching by itself.

III Bcc₁b₂. The chief foundations of teaching must be six in number, corresponding to the six transcendental virtues,⁷⁰⁸) — as follows: —

- 1) Delivering the words and meaning according to one's own conception (=charity).⁷⁰⁹)
- 2) Suppressing the sinful acts of the three media (= morality).⁷¹⁰)
- 3) Enduring heat, cold, and other odds (= patience).⁷¹¹)
- 4) Perseverance in teaching (= energy).⁷¹²)
- 5) Concentration of the mind upon the subject of the latter (= concentration).⁷¹³)
- 6) Analysis in regard of the words and sense, as to their contradiction or right connection etc. (= analytic wisdom).⁷¹⁴) [33 a]

The teacher Haribhadra⁷¹⁵) says: — (The harmony with the six transcendental virtues is attained by): —

- 1) Granting the gift of the Doctrine etc. (= charity).
- 2) Becoming free from thoughts, that characterise a Hīnayānist⁷¹⁶) (= morality).
- 3) Enduring harsh words from all those, with whom one chances to meet (= patience).
- 4) Arousing the desire to study (= energy).
- 5) Bringing about the concentration of mind (to a degree), which cannot be attained, if one is a follower of other vehicles (= concentration), and
- 6) Clothing those, that strive for Supreme Enlightenment in the armour of Non-perception (of the reality of separate entities⁷¹⁷) (= Highest Wisdom).

The conclusion of study.

III Bcc₁c₂. After having finished teaching, the preceptor must pray all his hearers to forgive the mistakes, which he may have made, pronounce a blessing that all might practise virtue and attain Supreme Enlightenment, and seal all with the seal of the Buddha.

Characteristic of the methods of study.

III C. (Here we have to distinguish): —

- a) (The character of) the student,

- b) The means of study, taken recourse to,
- c) The manner of studying.

The character of the student.

III Ca. The students may be of three kinds, namely of: —

- a₁) Acute,
- b₁) Mediocre, and
- c₁) Feeble intellectual faculties.

The students of acute faculties.

III Caa₁. With regard to the first kind we must show: —

- a₂) The defects, that may be met with a student and are to be avoided, and
- b₂) The definition of a student as he must be.

The various defects.

III Caa₁a₂. (We know): —

- a₃) Thirteen,
- b₃) Six, and
- c₃) Three defects, that are to be avoided.

Thirteen defects.

III Caa₁a₂a₃. The *Vyākhyāyukti*⁷¹⁸) mentions sixteen methods of study, that act as antidotes against thirteen defects. The latter are as follows: —

- 1) Disturbing the teacher, when he contemplates the subject to be expounded, and indecent behaviour (in general).
- 2) Showing arrogance, being proud of (one's own) high birth etc.
- 3) Showing no real desire to study.
- 4) Becoming oppressed at heart by disagreeing views.
- 5) Having no regard for the teacher, and
- 6) Thinking, how to make some objection in order to refute him, — both out of disrespect.
- 7) Want of reverence in having no consideration for the merits of the Doctrine and of him, that teaches it. [33 b]
- 8) Showing contempt for the Doctrine and the teacher by considering the former to be unconnected speech and, as regards the latter, by finding fault with him, his morals, behaviour, outward appearance, the way of expressing himself etc.
- 9) Using abusive language,
- 10) Looking to profit and honour,

- 11) Not listening duly, being distracted or plunged in apathy and sleepiness,
- 12) Not comprehending duly, by having incorrect views of the meaning and the essence of the Doctrine.
- 13) Not paying the due attention, — one's desire (to study) and efforts being to feeble.

Six defects.

III Caa₁a₂b₃. The *Vyākhyāyukti*⁷¹⁹) says:

Arrogance, want of faith,
Absence of desire (to study),
Distraction, apathy,

And lassitude, such may be the defects⁷²⁰) of the student.

Otherwise⁷²¹) (we distinguish): —

- 1) The defects in one's acts,
- 2) Absence of faith,
- 3) Disrespect,
- 4) Unappropriate thoughts,
- 5) Discord, and
- 6) The defects in apprehending.

As concerns the defects in one's actions, such may be corporeal, — immoral behaviour, oral and corporeal, — not making the due efforts with both body and speech, and mental — want of desire to study.

The defects, that consist in unappropriate thoughts, are, — to seek brawls and to think how to escape a controversy.

The defects (arising from) discord are five in number, — absence of reverence for the Doctrine by not taking it to be the Path, that leads to Salvation, and for the Word of it, considering such to be unconnected speech etc., disregard for the teacher, by finding fault with him, his conduct and the manner of teaching, contempt for (the teacher's) descent, and, last of all, self-deprecation, in thinking oneself unable to understand the meaning of the Doctrine and to act according to the latter.

The defects in apprehending are likewise five: — apprehending wrongly, getting no clear conception of the meaning, [34 a] misunderstanding the words, disregarding the grammatical forms, and getting no full apprehension (of the matter).

Three defects.

III Caa₁a₂c₃. A vessel, in which one intends to gather water, when it rains, may have three defects, which render it unable to exercise its function. It may 1) be turned downward or closed with a lid, the water having no entrance, 2) be dirty, so that the water, though it enters, will become polluted, and 3) may have a hole and through this be unable to retain the water. In the same way the vessel, that does not receive the rain of the Doctrine, when such descends, may be defective in three ways:

- 1) The hearer may not listen at all, being distracted or plunged in apathy, and (the Word of the Doctrine) will not reach him.
- 2) If one does not listen with the due attention (the Words of the Doctrine), though they reach one, are in danger of being perverted.
- 3) If one is forgetful, that which has been heard, will not be retained in memory.

“As an antidote against all this”, says the Lord, “study thoroughly and be attentive”.

Otherwise, we may compare (those, that do not study as it is prescribed) to patients, who do not understand the directions of the physician, to those, that understand them wrongly, and to those, who, though they have understood them, waste the remedy, that is given to them. Again, they are like patients, that do not eat, when they should do so, like those, that eat what is unwholesome, and like those, who, though they have eaten wholesome food, vomit it back again. Therefore, the teacher, that knows the character (of his students) must, if they become distracted, speak so as to frighten them (in showing them the fatal consequences of their behaviour) as follows: —

The age of man, that dures a hundred years,
Is reduced to the half by night's sleep,
And if we sleep by day likewise, —
Even this half will be diminished.

And to such, that are overpowered by sleep, he must, in order to arouse their attention, tell curious and amusing tales, — of the ass and the foal, the lion and the fox, the elder-

man and the woman, the old woman and the thief, of Paracurāma etc.⁷²²).

The definition of a student.

III Caa₁b₂. It is said in the *Catuhṣcataṣāstra-kārikā*:⁷²³ —

One, that is sincere, desirous (to study) and intelligent,
Is fit to be called a good student.

Accordingly we have to consider: —

- a₃) The intellectual power, through which one is able to understand (the subject studied),
- b₃) The zeal of one, that strives (for knowledge),
- c₃) The due reverence (with regard to the teacher and the Doctrine).

The student's intelligence.

III Caa₁b₂a₃. (The student) must (fully) understand the subject studied in order that the latter might (in reality) become an antidote against passions and lead to the attainment of Nirvāṇa. Vasubandhu⁷²⁴) says: —

Three factors render leather fit for use, namely, greasing, tanning, and drying (in the sun). In a like way the spirit (is rendered fit for entering upon the Path of Salvation) through study, analysis, and profound meditation. Consequently, in order to bring about such a state of the spirit, one must be keen upon study etc. By the aid of three expedients, travellers may easily make their journey by a rocky lofty mountain-road. These expedients are: —(sufficient) victuals, a (good) carriage, and a (trustworthy) guide. In the same way those, that travel on the hard, inhospitable path of this worldly existence, may easily do so, if they are endowed with the force of charity, morals, and High Wisdom. These three, in their turn, all of them depend on study.

The desire to study.

III Caa₁b₂b₃. It is said in the Sūtras: — By ten means must one strive to attain the virtues of the Bodhisattvas. — What are these ten? — (Answer: —) To seek for the Doctrine with a sincere mind, free from craft and deceit, — and so on.

Reverence.

III Caa₁b₂c₃. The great commentary (of Haribhadra on the *Aṣṭasāhasrikā*⁷²⁵) says: — One must study with the best in-

tentions.⁷²⁶) This means, that one must take off the hat, seat oneself on a low seat, become free from the defect of distraction and study the Highest Doctrine with the desire to attain Salvation.

The hearer of mediocre faculties.

III Cab₁. These distinctive features (of a good student) cannot be found (with all the hearers). Still, if those, that are not possessed of them, come to hear the Doctrine and are able (to a certain extent) to understand its meaning, they will greatly profit [35a.].

The *Vyākhyāyukti*⁷²⁷) says: If those, that have accumulated all the factors (for the attainment of perfection), hear even a little (of the Doctrine), they will reap great merit. For instance, as the Saint Āriputra was giving his instructions to the newly ordained monks, a certain Brāhmaṇa, sitting concealed in the neighbourhood, listened to him. Having heard the Saint's words: — “He, that enters the religious order, but still continues to lead an immoral life, will be subjected to suffering of twelve kinds,” — the Brāhmaṇa abstained from his inclination toward sinful deeds. Moreover, (we know that), when Sangharakṣita preached the Doctrine, the anchorites who secretly listened to him, reaped the fruit of Arhatship.

The hearer of feeble faculties.

III Cac₁. (There may be such) that do not understand at all the meaning of that, which they hear. However, if they but listen full of devotion, they likewise attain great merit. It is said:⁷²⁸) Even those, that do not understand the words they hear, must devotedly listen to the word of Buddha. Indeed, if one but only listens full of faith, one becomes possessed of great virtues and gives increase to the element of Highest Wisdom (the germs of which exist in every being). How much more, consequently, will this be with one, who understands that, which he hears. We must only take the story⁷²⁹) of Nanda,⁷³⁰) the cowherd, who (unconsciously) trampled with his stick upon a frog (uttering all the while the name of Buddha. The frog, through hearing such, reaped merit in the following birth). And:⁷³¹) — Dharmananda⁷³²) having been reborn as a sea-monster, shut his jaws, from merely hearing the name of

Buddha, (that was uttered by the mariners passing by, and did not swallow them up with their ship), because in his previous existence he was accustomed to make his salutation to Buddha. Therefore, since those, that have accumulated all the factors (for attaining perfection), greatly augment their virtues, even if they hear but a little of the Doctrine, — one must in any case devotedly listen to the word of Buddha.

The means of study.

III Cb. The *Bodhisattva-piṭaka*⁷³³) says: —

The two causes and the two conditions,

By which living beings attain (moral) purification,

Are agreeable speech with regard to others, [35 b]

And, as concerns oneself, the right philosophical point of view.

Accordingly, the external conditions are: — reliance upon the teacher,⁷³⁴) and providing oneself with the due necessities of life. The internal conditions are, — to listen attentively, enter upon an analysis of the subject studied and render it completely clear with the help of the Sūtras and exegetical treatises, and by addressing questions to those, that are competent. Consequently one must bring study to complete achievement, and then exert oneself in profound meditation. We read in the *Vyākhyāyukti*:⁷³⁵) — As limestone is burnt with fire and then slaked by water, so is the stone of the residue⁷³⁶) of passions consumed by the fire of Highest Wisdom and then, slaked by the waters of profound meditation, is completely done away with. This High Wisdom cannot be obtained without having studied the Highest Doctrine, — therefore, listen devotedly to the Word of Buddha.

He, that merely bears the burden of words, without understanding (their) meaning, will never attain his aim, just as the boy, who had a paper with a testament (putting him in possession of) a treasury, fastened it to his neck (and did not know, what its contents was). Therefore, although one may have studied a great deal, still in order to get complete comprehension (of the subject), one must devotedly listen to (the explanation of) the meaning of the Sūtras. The sentinel, who does not look attentively about, but (contents himself) with saying: — I am awake, — is at length killed by robbers. Just in the same way one, that has studied much, but only

pays attention to the words, without analysing (their meaning) will be soon overpowered by his enemies, the passions. As accurate analysis is itself impossible without the thorough knowledge (of the subject studied), one must strive to get a clear aspect of its meaning. We may give another example (to illustrate the failure of those, that pay attention only to the verbal part), namely musicians, who being afraid of robbers, sing in order to remain awake, and are nevertheless killed by the robbers. As a blind man, that holds a lamp, administers help only to others (but not to himself) [36 a], so is one, who has studied and knows the words, but has no clear knowledge of their meaning. Therefore, exclusively for the sake of apprehending this meaning, one must zealously listen to its explanation.

The manner of studying.

III Cc. (We distinguish): —

a₁) The preparations,

b₁) The study itself,

c₁) The conclusion.

The preparations.

III Cca₁. 1) (One must) first of all think, how to realize (the aim of) the Doctrine, as it is said (in the *Jātakas*:⁷³⁷) — The realization, which follows study, must be regarded as most important.

2) (The student's) behaviour must be characterized by devotion, in paying reverence (to the teacher and the Doctrine) by one's acts, speech and thoughts. We read in the *Jātakas*:⁷³⁸) —

Sitting on the lowest of seats, showing the splendour of self-discipline,

Looking with a sight full of joy, as one, that enjoys the nectar of the Word,

(The student), with thoughts full of reverence, concentrated, clear, and free from defilement,

Having made his salutations, — is to listen to the Doctrine as a patient to the instructions of the physician.

3) (One must) meditate upon that bliss, which is caused by the accumulation of (the factors and) conditions (for the attain-

ment of Nirvāṇa). It is said in the *Tathāgata-acintya-guhyā-nirdeśa*:⁷³⁹ —

Seldom does a Buddha appear in this world,

And seldom may birth in a human form be obtained as the result of previous virtue,

Alas! the study of the Doctrine, and faith are things (likewise) hard to obtain,

Even during a hundred aeons.

And the *Lalitavistara*⁷⁴⁰ says: —

Human birth and the appearance of a Buddha (in this world) is not easy to be met with,

And so are likewise the attainment of faith, avoidance of the eight unfavourable states of existence,⁷⁴¹ and the opportunity to study the Doctrine.

At present, — the Buddha has appeared, and the favourable state of existence, faith, and the possibility to study the Doctrine are all of them secured.

Therefore — do away with all distraction.

There may come a time, when, for millions and millions of aeons, —

It will not be possible to hear (the word of) the Doctrine, Therefore, since you may obtain it now, give up all distraction.

Moreover, we read in the *Vyākhyāyukti*:⁷⁴² —

The Word of Buddha, the opportunity to hear it, The desire (to study) [36 b], wisdom, and the absence of impediments —

These four are hard to be obtained.

Therefore listen to the Word of Buddha (when it is possible).

And:⁷⁴³ —

If a living being dies, will he (in his next birth) meet with the Jewel of the Doctrine or not,

Will he come to study the Doctrine,

And will there be one, that explains it to him, — no one can tell.

Therefore, at present you must zealously listen to the words of the Teacher.

Again:⁷⁴⁴ —

If one exists in the phenomenal world,⁷⁴⁵ one is inevitably reborn,

But this new life usually passes away in vain, for The Perfect Word (that shows us the right way) is seldom to be heard here.

It is rare as the flower of the Udumbara.

The study itself.

III Ch₁. (The study itself) must be in harmony with the six transcendental virtues. (One must): —

- 1) Consecrate the three media to the service of the Doctrine (= charity).
- 2) Suppress sinful inclinations and remove all the defects (that hinder one to become) a worthy receptacle of the Doctrine (= morality),
- 3) Endure odds (= patience),
- 4) Be zealous in study (= energy),
- 5) Concentrate the mind upon words and sense (= concentration),
- 6) (As concerns the Climax of Wisdom, distinguish): — The highest degree — the attainment of transcendental knowledge, the intermediate, — apprehension, preservation in memory and analysis, in following the word, and the lowest, — the five immeasurable feelings.

The conclusion.

III Ccc₁. (When the teaching is finished, the student must) pray the teacher to forgive his mistakes, pronounce a blessing, and render his thanks.

The instructions for realizing the aim of the Doctrine.

III D. In order that study and analysis might have an effective result, —

He, that has studied and gives himself up to analysis,

Must live in pure morality and practise profound meditation.

Accordingly, pure morals are needed, in order to act as a support (for him, that is to realize the aim of the Doctrine). It is said in the *Samādhirāja*:⁷⁴⁶

If he, that has become well-versed in numerous works on the Doctrine,

Is proud of his knowledge and does not preserve his morals,

He will not be able to save others by his great learning,

And, morally impure, he is doomed to hell.

(Accordingly) extensive study must always be connected with pure morals and analysis of the meaning and profound meditation. It is said in a passage of Scripture concerning the monks who have got a firm stand in the principles of the Doctrine⁷⁴⁷): — [37 a] By study and analysis only, without the practice of meditation, one is unable to get a firm stand in the Doctrine. Likewise is this impossible, if one merely practises meditation and does not take recourse to study and investigation. But if both parts (study on one side and analysis and meditation on the other) are resorted to and accepted as a foundation, one gets a firm stand in the Doctrine.

Moreover, the *Sūtrālamkāra*⁷⁴⁸) says: —

Therefore, the meditation of the Saints, can never be fruitless,
Therefore the teaching of the Buddhas can never be useless, —
Useless would be meditation, if reality were perceived
through mere study, and

Senseless would be the teaching, if one could practise meditation without having studied.

Therefore, in order to have an antidote against perverse conduct, which is the foundation and the cause of much suffering, we must watch over our morals and make all our efforts, to become purified from sin. The gradual order in which this is to be attained is demonstrated by Ćāntideva,⁷⁴⁹) as follows:

Be patient, strive to obtain study,

Then, betake thyself to the forest,

And, having concentrated thy mind,

Meditate upon the impurity (of all that arouses our passions).

Accordingly, first of all, we must become possessed of endurance (with regard to the odds that may be met with). If such endurance is wanting, the aversion (toward this worldly existence) will never arise and one will never enter upon the study (of the Doctrine that delivers from this existence). And, if one has not studied, one cannot come to know the means for doing away with all the passions, which is concentration of mind. Consequently, we must strive to obtain learning. But, if one is contented with having studied and leads a dissolute life, the concentration of mind can never be brought about, and, as says the *Candrapradīpa*⁷⁵⁰) —

— Addressed with words, that harmonize with the Doctrine,

Those that follow the usage of worldings, show (in return) wrath, hate, and disbelief [37 b]

And, though they understand the meaning (of the Doctrine), they have no faith in it.

Therefore one must abstain from making friends with the worldlings, and repair to a solitary forest, as we read (in the *Bodhicaryāvatāra*:⁷⁵¹) —

In the woods, the beasts, the birds, and the trees do not utter harsh, abusive words,

O, when shall I come to live among them, with whom it is easy to make friends⁷⁵²)!

Then, one must make all one's efforts to attain concentration of mind, for if one does not become free from distraction, one will never come to practise profound meditation. As the result of this meditation is to be the complete purification from all the passions, one must meditate upon the impurity etc. (of all that arouses them).

Again, if one, who has studied much, does not fulfill (the precepts of the Doctrine), he will commit a great sin. The *Ugraparipṛcchā*⁷⁵³) says: — If one, that is greatly learned, meets with the complement of conditions (for attaining salvation), but, nevertheless, continues to be attached to worldly property etc. and does not purify his mind, he will remain alone and will deceive all living beings, including the gods.

And in the *Ratnakūṭa*⁷⁵⁴) we read: — O Kāṣyapa, just as some, that are borne by the waves of the ocean, may (at the same time) die of thirst, in a like way, O Kāṣyapa, some Brāhmaṇas and ascetics, having studied many religious works and mastered them completely, are still unable to appease the thirst of desire, hatred and infatuation. Thus, although they are borne by (the waters of) the ocean of the Doctrine, they perish from the thirst, caused by passions and fall into evil births. — Consequently,⁷⁵⁵) since the preaching of the Doctrine with one's lips, without any practical application, as I do it, is worthless, one must regard this practical application, as the most important (part of the matter). It is said in the *Adhyāṣaya-samcodana-sūtra*:⁷⁵⁶) —

1.⁷⁵⁷) Proud of one's great learning [38 a],

One is full of disregard (toward others),

Indulges in dispute and controversy,

Is forgetful and has no clear understanding.

Such are the defects of him, who takes delight in inane oratory.

2.⁷⁵⁸) One is far from having deep thoughts,

One's outward appearance and mind lose their serenity,
As one is (alternatively) subjected to great arrogance and humiliation⁷⁵⁹).

Such are

3.⁷⁶⁰) The worldling loses all consideration for the Highest Doctrine,

Is harsh and has no thoughts of love,
And is far from (possessing) concentration of mind and transcendental knowledge.

Such are

4.⁷⁶¹) He is always irreverent with regard to the teachers,

And, finding pleasure in obscene tales,
Pays attention to that which is worthless,
And becomes destitute of High Wisdom.

Such are

5.⁷⁶²) He is not esteemed by the gods and the spirits,

Nor has he any desire to obtain (such esteem),
And, as to correct knowledge, he possesses none.

Such are

6.⁷⁶³) He is always reproved by the wise,

To whom his nature is perfectly clear;
His life passes away in vain.

Such are

7.⁷⁶⁴) The worldling laments at the hour of death,

(Saying): "I have not attained any positive result, what am I to do now?"

He suffers greatly by not having partaken of the deeper (sense of life).

Such are

8.⁷⁶⁵) He is wavering like grass agitated (by the wind),

Is always full of doubt,
And never may call a firm conviction his own.

Such are

9.⁷⁶⁶) Like an actor on the stage,

That speaks of the heroism of others, [38 b]

He has no prowess of his own.

Such are

10.⁷⁶⁷) He becomes fraudulent and easily loses hope⁷⁶⁸)

Again and again he enters upon dispute and controversy,
And draws far from the Highest Doctrine of the Saint.

Such are

11.⁷⁶⁹) Feeble in strength, one rejoices to praise,

And, destitute of right knowledge, trembles when abused,
One's mind is fickle like a monkey.

Such are

12.⁷⁷⁰) As one's mind is not possessed of correct knowledge,

One commits errors or depends on others,
And (finally) falls a prey to the passions.

Such are

13. One's visual sense is deluded, and so is the auditory,

The olfactory sense errs and so does the gustatory,
The tactile sense and the intellect are likewise erring.

Such are

14. One's mind being always in the power of auditory sensation,

One is intoxicated by (well-sounding) words and acquires no true knowledge,

Thinks incorrectly and enters upon evil paths.

Such are

Having described (all these defects, the Sūtra continues): —

15.⁷⁷¹) Having, for a long time, found pleasure in fine words,

One does not obtain real satisfaction, for

It is better to ponder over (the meaning of) one word,
Through which one may obtain infinite joy.

16.⁷⁷²) The bark of the sugar-cane (by itself) has no value, for

That which gives pleasure, its sweet juice, is contained within.
If one eats only the bark, one is not able

To taste the exquisite juice of sugar.

17.⁷⁷³) The (mere) words (by themselves) are like the bark,

And the meaning contained in them, — like the sweet juice.
Therefore, having ceased to find pleasure in (the mere sound of) fine words,

Ponder over the meaning and always be attentive.

All these methods (of studying and preaching the Doctrine),
Buton with the large mouth [39 a] who has studied much,
But has neither realized that, which he has learned

Nor accumulated the factors (for attaining salvation), —
has written down.

May he (nevertheless) by (the force of) previous virtues,
After his death, which will soon take place,

Partake of Maitreya's religious feast in the regions of Tuṣita.
Finished the investigation of the methods of study and teaching,
the first chapter of the History of Buddhism, entitled "The Jewellery of Scripture".

Book II. (Part IV). [39 a. 2.]

The History of Buddhism.

The main subject of this fourth subdivision will be the history of Buddhism, — (a description of): —

IV A. The way, in which the Doctrine took its origin in this world in general, and —

IV B. How it appeared in the country of Tibet — particularly.

IV A. The Rise of Buddhism and its Development in India.

When the Bodhisattva brings to accomplishment the accumulation of merit, or, otherwise, when the sphere of his activity (as a Buddha⁷⁷⁴) has become completely pure, and when the roots of virtue in the converts have attained maturity, then the Buddha appears (in his chosen world) and expounds his Doctrine.

(There are many Buddhas, that have already appeared during the different aeons, and many that are still to come, so we have to distinguish): —

- a) The aeons, in which the Buddhas appear — in general,
- b) The rise of Buddhas during the Fortunate Aeon⁷⁷⁵,
- c) The appearance of the Highest of Sages (the Buddha Ācāryamuni) in this world of suffering,⁷⁷⁶ — the most particular (subject of our narrative).

The different Aeons.

IV Aa. The different aeons are to be divided into the bright and the dark ones. The former are those, that are marked by the appearance of Buddhas, and the latter, those, during which

no Buddhas arise. In the bright aeon, which is called the Fortunate (that, in which we live), the (number of) Buddhas (that have already come and are still to appear), is 1000 or 1005.⁷⁷⁷ (The Fortunate Aeon) is to be followed by 60 great dark aeons. Then there will come a great bright aeon, named Mahāyaças⁷⁷⁸) and during it 10,000 Buddhas (will arise). Thereafter 10,000 dark aeons will pass away, and will be succeeded by the bright aeon, call the Starlike, with 80,000 Buddhas. 300 dark aeons will then follow, and, after they have passed away, the bright age named Guṇavyūha⁷⁷⁹) will come, during which 84,000 Buddhas are to appear. So says the *Bhadrakalpika-sūtra*.⁷⁸⁰)

The rise of Buddhas during the Fortunate Aeon.

IV A b. (Here we meet with) two (versions): —

- a₁) The rise of 1005 Buddhas according to the *Karuṇā-puṇḍarīka*⁷⁸¹) [39 b], and
- b₁) That of 1000 Buddhas according to the *Tathāgata-acintya-guhyā-nirdeṣa*.⁷⁸²)

The version of the *Karuṇāpuṇḍarīka*.

IV Aba₁. In olden times, when the great aeon named Dhāraṇa⁷⁸³) was lasting in this world, there lived a king, whose name was Araṇemi,⁷⁸⁴) — a universal sovereign,⁷⁸⁵) ruling over all the four continents. (This king) had a thousand sons, Animiṣa⁷⁸⁶) and the rest, and was the Lord Paramount of 84,000 tributary sovereigns. His chief household priest⁷⁸⁷) was the Brāhmaṇa Samudrarenu,⁷⁸⁸) who had 80 sons and 1000 young Brāhmaṇas for his pupils. One of (the eighty) sons, the Brāhmaṇa Samudragarbha,⁷⁸⁹) attained Supreme Enlightenment (and became) a Buddha, known by the name of Ratnagarbha.⁷⁹⁰) The great sovereign Araṇemi worshipped (this Buddha uninterruptedly) for three months and so did each of his 1000 sons, 250 years and 3 months having passed away in this manner.

Then (the Buddha's) father, the Brāhmaṇa Samudrarenu worshipped him for seven years, and after having heard the Doctrine from him, he had a dream.⁷⁹¹) He saw, that the king Araṇemi was eating (the flesh of) many living beings and was (finally) himself devoured by wild beasts, tigers etc.⁷⁹²) He saw likewise some (of the king's) ministers who, mounted on chariots, were intending to travel by a wrong way.⁷⁹³) Having be-

held these and many other (visions, Samudrarenu) asked the Buddha the meaning (of each of them). The Buddha prophesied, that the king would be greatly attached to his royal power, commit sinful deeds, and through this fall into evil births and (perpetually) abide in the Saṃsāra, that his ministers would become Ārāvakas and Pratyekabuddhas⁷⁹⁴, and that others would attain Enlightenment. [40 a.] Thereupon, the Brāhmaṇa (went to the king) and said: "O Great Sovereign, it is not easy to become born in human form, meet with the appearance of a Buddha and with the favourable conditions (for entering upon the Path of Salvation). Therefore,⁷⁹⁵ make thy initial vow for the attainment of Supreme Enlightenment". The king, thus addressed, replied: — "I have no desire to attain Enlightenment and to become a Buddha. (I am too much attached to this worldly existence)⁷⁹⁶" — such was the motive, which he put forth for his refusing to make the initial vow. The Brāhmaṇa summoned him again and again, and the king finally promised to make the vow, if he could obtain a sphere of activity (as a Buddha), that would suit him.⁷⁹⁷ Thereafter, the Buddha Ratnagarbha became absorbed in the meditation called Ādarṇa-vyūha,⁷⁹⁸ and then, after he had (miraculously) demonstrated the great multitude of worlds of Buddhaic activity, (the Brāhmaṇa Samudrarenu) summoned the king to choose the world, which pleased him most.⁷⁹⁹ The king, having obtained faith, (returned to his city), entered his palace, and, having forbidden the people to disturb him, gave himself up to thoughts, how to secure the world (in which he was to become a Buddha). His example was followed by all his 1000 sons.

In the meanwhile, the Brāhmaṇa Samudrarenu converted a great number of living beings to (the teaching of) Highest Virtue.⁸⁰⁰ After seven years had passed away, the king, invited by the gods, set out with all his attendants, and, having come in the presence of the Buddha Ratnagarbha, he beheld his world of Buddhaic activity and made his initial vow. Then the Buddha uttered a prophecy (by the force of which) the king was to become the Buddha Amitāyus⁸⁰¹ in the regions of Sukhavatī.⁸⁰² (The king's) eldest son, Animīṣa,⁸⁰³ was, — after Amitāyus' attaining Nirvāṇa and on the very morn, that is to follow the eve, when his Doctrine would cease to exist, — [40b.] to be the Buddhanamed Samanta-raçmy-abhyudgata-çrikūṭa-

rāja.⁸⁰⁴ After his attaining Nirvāṇa the second son, — (prophe-
sied up to that time to be the Bodhisattva) Mahāsthāma-
prāpta⁸⁰⁵ — was to attain Buddhahood under the name of
Supratiṣṭhita-guṇa-maṇi-kūṭa-rāja.⁸⁰⁶ The third son was to
be (the Bodhisattva) Mañjuçrī, (and subsequently) — the Bud-
dha Samantadarçin⁸⁰⁷ in the region called Ādharma-virajaḥ-
sainnicaya⁸⁰⁸. The fourth was to be Samantabhadra,⁸⁰⁹ the fifth
— Padmottara⁸¹⁰, the sixth — Dharma-vaçavartīçvara-
rāja,⁸¹¹ the seventh — Prabhāsa-virajaḥ-samucchraya-gandhe-
çvara-rāja⁸¹² and the eighth — Jñāna-vajra-viṣkambhiteçvara-
ketu.⁸¹³ At the same time 10,000 living beings likewise re-
ceived the prophecy of future Buddhahood. Then came the ninth
son, who was to be the Buddha Akṣobhya,⁸¹⁴ the tenth — Su-
varṇapuṣpa,⁸¹⁵ and the eleventh — Jayasoma.⁸¹⁶ In such a
way all the 1000 princes, the 84,000 tributary sovereigns and
920,000,000 living beings more, the 80 sons of Samudrarenu,
his 1000 pupils and 30,000,000 Brāhmaṇas were foretold to be-
come Buddhas, — (a long series ending with the Buddhas)
Vipaçyin,⁸¹⁷ Çikhin,⁸¹⁸ and Viçvabhuj.⁸¹⁹ Next came 1000
Brāhmaṇas, who recited the Vedas. The first of these having
received the prophecy, such was likewise granted to the second,
Jyotiḥpāla,⁸²⁰ who was to be Krakucchanda,⁸²¹ the first Bud-
dha of the Fortunate Aeon, to the third, Tamburu, who was to
be Kanakamuni,⁸²² to the fourth — Viçvaguṇa — the Buddha
Kāçyapa⁸²³ [41 a] and to the fifth — Vimalaviçāyana.⁸²⁴
The latter was to become the future Buddha Maitreya.⁸²⁵ In
the same way all the other (Brāhmaṇa scholars) received the
prophecy of Buddhahood, up to the 999th. Then the Brāh-
maṇa Samudrarenu said to the last of the scholars: — choose
thy sphere of activity and make thy initial vow. The scholar
(whose name was Mahābalavegaadhārin) prayed him to wait a
while, and after the five attendants⁸²⁶ of Samudrarenu had
chosen their spheres of activity, taken their vows, and were
foretold to become Buddhas of the Fortunate Aeon, — he went
to the Buddha Ratnagarbha and asked: — O Lord, will there
be many Buddhas (that resemble) the sun (by their lustre) —
in this Fortunate Aeon?⁸²⁷ The Buddha replied: — The Sages
resembling the sun that are to appear, will be 1004 in number.⁸²⁸
(Mahābalavegaadhārin) then made the following entreaty:⁸²⁹ —
May I live as long as all these 1004 Buddhas resembling the

sun, all of them taken together and may the number of my disciples be as great, as that of all of them, taken together. The Buddha Ratnagarbha) gave his approval, saying: — Well hast thou spoken, — and prophesied that (Mahābalavega-dhārin) would become the Buddha Roca.⁸³⁰)

After all this had taken place, the Brāhmaṇa Samudrarenu began to ponder: — The great king and many other living beings have made their initial vow and accepted each their pure world of Buddhaic activity. The time is come for me to make likewise my initial vow.

So thought he, and, full of great commiseration, looked upon the impure world of suffering and the living beings therein harsh and cruel, living in the ten vices, committing the five in-expiable sins⁸³¹) and hard to convert, — and made 500 great vows, that he would lead them to the Path of Salvation. And, his words being full of the power of truth, the Buddha Ratnagarbha approved them, saying: — Well said. — The energy of the Bodhisattvas manifests itself in four ways, and one of them is to make a vow (for the conversion of) a (suffering), impure world. [41 b.] Thou art a Bodhisattva, who resembles a white lotus, whereas the others are but ordinary flowers. — Thus he praised him greatly and prophesied him to be the fourth Buddha of the Fortunate aeon — Çākyaṃuni.⁸³²) Thereupon all the Buddhas in the ten quarters of the sky offered their gifts and all living beings, gods and men, worshipped (the future Buddha.

After that the Buddha Ratnagarbha passed away into Nirvāṇa and a monument harbouring his relics was erected and worshipped for 360,000,000 years. The Brāhmaṇa Samudrarenu entered the religious order and lived in seclusion for twenty thousand years. Such is the account concerning the rise of 1005 Buddhas during the Fortunate aeon.

The version of the Tathāgatācintyaḡuhyānirdeṣa.

IV.Abb₁. In olden times, during the aeon of the Beautiful Light⁸³³) there appeared in the country, called Vibhūṣita (?)⁸³⁴) the Buddha Anantaḡaṇanānārātnavyūharāja (?)⁸³⁵). At that time, in his palace called Viçuddhimatī (?)⁸³⁶) — there dwelt a universal sovereign, Dhṛtarāṣṭra,⁸³⁷) whose power extended over all the four continents and who had 700,000 queens and 1000

sons.⁸³⁸) This king zealously worshipped the Buddha and his congregation of monks for 10,000,000 years and made to each of the monks a present of three slaves.⁸³⁹) At that time the young princes (became full of the desire to attain Enlightenment) and amongst them the following verse became current:⁸⁴⁰) —

Seldom does a Buddha appear in this world,

Birth in human form is hard to be secured,

And as to friends, that have faith and study the Doctrine,

Such may scarcely be met with, even during 100 aeons.

And once, when the king, with his wives and sons was sitting in his palace, built of the finest sandal wood⁸⁴¹), [42 a] he was (miraculously) raised up to the skies and came to sit in the presence of the Buddha, who expounded his doctrine to him⁸⁴²) saying: — O great monarch, thou must never lose faith and constantly abide on sublime paths.⁸⁴³) The king, after having heard him, returned to his palace, and at the time when the moon was in full glance, his two wives Aninditā (?)⁸⁴⁴) and Anupamā (?)⁸⁴⁵) bore him each a son, the former — Dharmacetas (?),⁸⁴⁶) and the latter — Dharmamati.⁸⁴⁷) With these two (new born sons) the king continued to listen to the Doctrine delivered by the Buddha. Once the following thought came to the king: — All these my sons will certainly attain Enlightenment, but I am still eager to know, who of them will first become a Buddha. Accordingly, he wrote down the names of all the young princes and deposited (the billets) in a precious urn, made of the seven kinds of jewels. Seven days the king abided in uninterrupted prayer, and then, in the presence of the queens, the 1000 sons and the two newlyborn infants, a near relative of the king drew out the billets, containing the names of the princes.⁸⁴⁸) The name of Viçuddhamatī⁸⁴⁹) was the first to appear and the trembling of the earth and sounds of (celestial) music announced, that he was to become the Buddha Krakucchanda.⁸⁵⁰)

Next came: —

The prince Vijayasena⁸⁵¹) who was to be Kanakamuni.⁸⁵²)

„ „ Çāntendriya (?)⁸⁵³) who was to be Kāçyapa.⁸⁵⁴)

„ „ Sarvārthasiddha⁸⁵⁵) who was to be Çākyaṃuni.⁸⁵⁶)

„ „ Mekhalin (?)⁸⁵⁷) who was to be Maitreya.⁸⁵⁸)

„ „ Çreṣṭhamatī (?)⁸⁵⁹) who was to be Sirmha.⁸⁶⁰)

The prince Vidyuddeva (?)⁸⁶¹ who was to be Ketu.⁸⁶²
 „ „ Bhadrarāja (?)⁸⁶³ who was to be Puṣpottama.⁸⁶⁴
 „ „ Prabhāçri (?)⁸⁶⁵ who was to be Puṣpa.⁸⁶⁶
 „ „ Vairocanapadma (?)⁸⁶⁷ who was to be Nakṣatra-
 rāja.⁸⁶⁸
 „ „ Vimalaprabha⁸⁶⁹ who was to be Sulocana.⁸⁷⁰
 „ „ Virajas⁸⁷¹ who was to be Subāhu.⁸⁷²
 „ „ Matirāja⁸⁷³ who was to be Prabha.⁸⁷⁴
 „ „ Puṇyavyūharāja (?)⁸⁷⁵ who was to be Jyotirāma.⁸⁷⁶
 „ „ Digbhūti (?)⁸⁷⁷ who was to be Abhyudgata.⁸⁷⁸
 „ „ Viçuddhavyūharāja (?)⁸⁷⁹ who was to be Guṇot-
 tama.⁸⁸⁰
 „ „ Çrigupta⁸⁸¹ who was to be Dhanaçri.⁸⁸²
 „ „ Suviḥhaktakāya⁸⁸³ (?) who was to be Jñānākara.⁸⁸⁴
 „ „ Ugra⁸⁸⁵ who was to be Ratnākara,⁸⁸⁶ and
 „ „ Ratnakirti⁸⁸⁷ who was to be Samantaprabhāsa.⁸⁸⁸

(Thus the names appeared one by one) up to Uṣṇīṣālāmkrta,⁸⁸⁹ who was to be the Buddha Anantagūṇakirti⁸⁹⁰ and the two youngest sons — the princes Anantabuddhikirti⁸⁹¹ and Anantamati.⁸⁹² The elder relatives and brothers said to the latter: — What will there remain for thee to do, after we have converted all the living beings and brought to accomplishment all the Buddhaic achievements? — Thus they scorned him, but he replied in return:⁸⁹³ —

The virtues of the Buddhas are (as infinite) as the skies,
 And as to the number of living beings, such, I think, will
 never be exhausted.

May I, by virtue of pure morality, be able to make my vows
 And ye all (that are present) listen to them.

O kings of virtue, may I live as long,

As will be the lives of all of you (taken together).

And fulfill all the vows, which you all are to observe.

May the congregation of my disciples be as great in number,

As (all your congregations) taken together.

Thus speaking, he, the youngest of the 1000 princes, (secured future Buddhahood) under the name of Rocana⁸⁹⁴ — the Desirous. He was to be called so, because he wished a duration of life and a number of converts equal to that of 999 Buddhas. Thereupon the 1000 princes asked the two infants [43 a], — Dharmacetas and Dharmamati, — of what kind would be their

vows. Dharmacetas, in return, made the following entreaty: — may I become the Bearer of the Sceptre of all of you, act in secret, prevent the exposition of all, that is to remain concealed as regards the Buddhas, and study, believe in and fully apprehend all the exoteric and esoteric doctrines (of the Buddhas.⁸⁹⁵) He was thus destined to become the Bodhisattva Vajrapāṇi, the compiler of Scripture for all the 1000 Buddhas, and in a future aeon, called the Completely Enlightened, in the country named the perfectly pure, — the Buddha Vajravikrāma.⁸⁹⁶

Dharmamati, in his turn, expressed the wish, that he might exhort all the 1000 Buddhas to teach their Doctrines. He was accordingly to be Brahma, the Crest-bearer.⁸⁹⁷ As to the king Dhṛtarāṣṭra, he was to become the Buddha Dipamkara.⁸⁹⁸ Thus 1000 Buddhas (were foretold to appear in the Fortunate Aeon), and those, who maintain their number to be 1002 and (who say) that Vajrapāṇi is the same as Rocana, are fools, that deserve no belief.

Now, for what reason is this aeon called the Fortunate? The *Mahākaruṇāpūṇḍarīka*⁸⁹⁹ says: — At the time, when this world was destroyed by a flood, 1000 golden lotuses arose from the ocean. They were seen by the gods, who knew them to be an omen, that 1000 Buddhas were to appear. — O, this aeon is a fortunate one, — said the gods, and from there comes the name of our aeon. And in the *Jñānavaiṇyaśūtra*⁹⁰⁰ we read: The name of the Fortunate is given to that aeon, (at the beginning of which) 1000 lotuses were to be seen.

As to the rise of 1000 Buddhas, such takes place in the period of stability,⁹⁰¹ at the time of regress, from the age, when human life lasts 80,000 years, and ending with the age, when it will be only 100 years. [43 b.] (At the time) preceeding this period, there is no opportunity for the Buddhas to appear, since (among living beings) the aversion (to this wordly existence) is not great, and the Doctrine is not required for. After human age becomes reduced to 100 years, the Buddhas likewise cease to appear, because there follows a period of (complete degeneration), characterized by the following five features:⁹⁰² (diminishment of) lifetime, (deterioration of the character) of living beings, (predominance of) passions, incorrect views, and low spirits. Neither are they to appear at the time

of progress (that is to follow), for all, that is sinful will cease to exist, and, since all things will be in growth, no aversion (toward worldly existence) can take place. It is said accordingly:

They (the Buddhas) appear —

In the period of regress up to the time, when human age is to be 100 years.

Now, all that has just been said, concerns only the Fortunate Aeon, but not all the aeons in general, for the *Karuṇā-puṇḍarīka*⁹⁰³) tells us of the region of Anguṣṭhā — the thumb-sized, — where men live only 10 years and are in size not larger than a thumb. This region, (says the Sūtra), is presided by the Buddha Jyotīrāma,⁹⁰⁴) whose size is that of one cubit and seven fingers. We are likewise told of many Buddhas, appearing in the time previous (to the period when human life) lasts 80,000 years. As concerns this our age, (we know that) Krakucchanda appeared when men lived 40,000 years,⁹⁰⁵) Kanakamuni, — when human age dured 30,000 years,⁹⁰⁶) Kācyapa,⁹⁰⁷) — when it was 20,000, and Ćākyamuni, when it was reduced to 100. (The future Buddha), Maitreya, will come, when it will again be 80,000 years.⁹⁰⁸)

The *Bhadrakalpikasūtra*⁹⁰⁹) indicates, with regard to each Buddha, his native country, caste, nimb, father, mother, son, favourite attendant, the two foremost disciples, (to whom the Buddha transfers his) high Wisdom and miraculous powers, the circle of adherents, lifetime, duration of the Doctrine, and, finally, the quantity of the Buddha's relics. If the two foremost disciples are counted separately, there will be altogether 13 subjects. Some authorities count 14, adding (the Buddha's) descent. As to the circle of adherents, such is (with some of the Buddhas) scarce and with others — numerous. The relics are likewise different: — with some they are abundant, and with others they may be contained in a pill. If we take for instance our Teacher, as He Himself told to Uttarārāma-rāja (?),⁹¹⁰) — his birthplace [44 a] was Kapilavastu,⁹¹¹) his caste — that of the Kṣatriyas, his descent, — from Gautama, his nimb — a fathom in breadth; his father was called Ćud-dhodaṇa, his mother — Māyā, his favourite attendant — Ānanda, his chief disciple, to whom he delivered his teaching of Highest Wisdom—Ćāriputra, the foremost of his disciples endowed with miraculous powers — Maudgalyāyana, his con-

gregation at the beginning numbered 1250 monks, his life dured 100 years, the Highest Doctrine is to exist for 500 years, and for the next 500 — (only) a resemblance of it. As to our Teacher's relics — such are known to be abundant.

Now, there may arise an objection as to human age being spoken of as infinite at the time, when the Buddha Rocana is to appear. This will be in conflict with the statement, that before human age, (in its regress), has attained the limits of 80,000 years, no Buddhas are to appear. This is right, but since this infinity of human age is the desire of a Buddha, it is a thing inconceivable to our mind.

Again: — if one thousand Buddhas are to be regarded as a definite number, this will disagree with the *Aṣṭasāhasrikā*, where it is said, that 10,000 ascetics will, during the Fortunate Aeon, attain Supreme Enlightenment. This is also true, but, says the Saint Vimuktasena, although it is admitted that 1000 Buddhas are to arise during this Fortunate Aeon, this statement concerns only the foremost, and it does not mean, that the coming of others is denied. It is said in the *Pañcaviṃṣatisāhasrikā-ālokā*,⁹¹²) that the definite number of 1000 Buddhas is given in order to make it known, that such a number is usually admitted as relating to the Fortunate Aeon, but those, that are competent as regards the subject, neither affirm, nor deny the appearance of others.

Again, it is admitted, that, after this world has undergone destruction, those that are to attain Enlightenment, become Buddhas likewise at the time of formation of a new world [44 b] (at such times as), for instance that, when the aeon Mahādhāraṇa began, after the age called Dhāraṇa had passed away. Moreover 1000 or 1005 Buddhas are mentioned with reference to the 12 Buddhaic achievements directly exhibited by them, and as to other works mentioning a greater number, (such statements) concern in general all those, who during this Fortunate Aeon attain Enlightenment. Otherwise, the previous incarnations (of Buddhas) are likewise taken into consideration, such as for instance (that of our Lord, when he was existing as) a teacher and Brāhmaṇa's son (in the times of Buddha Kācyapa). It will not however be possible to draw from this the (false conclusion, that one Doctrine may have two (and more) teachers, for, at the time, when one Buddha is active, another,

though he may (likewise) have (already) assumed the character of a Buddha, — does not preach his doctrine. Now, may it be said, if it is maintained, that, previous to the four Buddhas, there were none in this Aeon, it will be contrary to the *Kālacakratāntra*,⁹¹³) where it is said, that in the Fortunate Aeon seven Buddhas, Vipācyin etc., up to Čākyamuni, have already appeared, — and to the usual belief, that the Buddhas, who have passed away, are seven in number. There is no mistake in this, for since (the seven) are Buddhas that have arisen in this world and are now extinct, (the Tantra etc.) view them only from such a standpoint.

(As to the difference of names) we may say, indeed, that in different Sūtras, the names of the Buddhas are not the same, that Ketu is sometimes called Pradyota, and Rocana — Roca or Ruci, but these are mere synonyms and, above all, differently translated. We need not, therefore, have any doubt as concerns this subject.

The Rise of the Buddha Čākyamuni in the world of Endurance (Sahālokadhātu).

IV Ac. (Now, first of all, we must see) for what reason this our world is called Sahā-loka-dhātu. The word *Sahā*⁹¹⁴) is a synonym of "endurance", (and this name has been given to the world in which we live) because (the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, that appear therein) do not fall a prey to the three sources of evil, the causes of defilement, but endure (the hardships caused by them) and, morally, resist (to the passions). It is said in the *Karūṇā-puṇḍarika*:⁹¹⁵) — Why is this world called the World of Endurance? It is called so, because the living beings therein are enduring (hardship caused by) desire, hatred, [45a] infatuation, and by all the bonds of the passions. In this World of Endurance a great aeon called the Fortunate is to come. Why is it to bear this name? Because during it, amongst living beings, that indulge in lust, hatred, and infatuation, 1000 fully accomplished Buddhas, endowed with great Commiseration are to appear. Moreover, our world has its name (of the Word of Endurance), because the Bodhisattvas (that act therein) are endowed with the virtue (of resistance) or because the Buddhas (appearing therein) are likewise characterised by it. It is said in the *Mañjuśrī-buddha-kṣetra-guṇa-vyūha*:⁹¹⁶) — The followers of the Bodhisattva Vehicle have performed acts

of great devotion in regard of the Buddhas of former ages, engendered the roots of virtue, worshipped many hundreds and thousands of Buddhas and were possessed of great endurance, self-discipline, and faith. They were abused, menaced, beaten and wounded by all the living beings, but they patiently endured (all these odds), however harsh they may have been, and did not fall a prey to lust, hatred, and infatuation. O noble youth, this (our world) has got its name from those holy men and is called the World of Endurance. Similarly (this world has derived its name) from the Buddhas, who were endowed with the virtues just mentioned.

As to the rise of our Teacher in this world, we read in the Master Nāgārjuna's Salutation to the Ten Monuments:⁹¹⁷)

I worship the Lord, the (Man —) Lion,

Who, having first made his Creative Effort for the attainment of Supreme Enlightenment,

Has amassed merit during three immeasurable periods of aeons⁹¹⁸)

[45 b] And vanquished the four mischief-doing demons.⁹¹⁹)

Accordingly, we have to distinguish: —

a₁) The Creative Effort.

b₁) The Accumulation of Merit.

c₁) The attainment of Buddhahood, — and take into consideration, with regard to each of these points, respectively, —

a₂) the Hinayānistic, and

b₂) the Mahāyānistic tradition.

The Initial Vow according to Hinayāna.

IV Aca_{1a}. In olden times there lived a king named Prasanna-kīrti,⁹²⁰) who made one of his attendants, skilful in the art of taming elephants, — the keeper and tamer of (the royal) elephants. The keeper, after having completed the task of taming one of the elephants, made it known to the king and the latter ordered him to bring the animal to him. When the elephant was brought, the king mounted, intending to go for a ride, but the beast, having smelt the scent of a female elephant, which aroused its passions, ran headlong through woods and valleys and there was no possibility to stop it. The king, terrified, asked the keeper what to do and the keeper told him to snatch the branches of a tree. The king did so, fell down, and fainted.

After the keeper had made him recover from his swoon, the king, enraged said, that he, the keeper, since he had boasted with taming the elephant, when this was not, really, the case, was to be punished with prison. But the keeper said: — I have tamed the animal's body, but it was impossible for me, to do the same with its mind. — What proof canst thou give, that thou hast tamed its body, — asked the king in return. — In a week, after the elephant has come back, — replied the keeper, — you shall see. After seven days had passed, the elephant returned, and the keeper, having made an iron hammer red-hot, placed it before the beast, saying: — Eat, eat! [46 a] The beast, notwithstanding (the terrible pain) began to eat. This (the keeper) showed to the king and said: — I have not been able to subdue the elephant's mind. The king believed, (and having from this example come to the insight, that he must subdue his own mind), made his Initial Vow and uttered the following entreaty: —

May I, by virtue of my charity, be reborn in the Çākya Clan,
Attain (the state of a) Buddha, that will harmonise with my
(future) merits, family, and descent,
And convey great peace, deliverance from fear and salvation,
To all living beings, including Brahma, who are stricken with
distress.

The Accumulation of Merit according to Hinayāna.

IV Acb_{1a2}. From that time and up to (the age of) the Buddha Rāṣṭrapāla⁹²¹) (our Master) worshipped 75 000 Buddhas and accumulated merit during immeasurable aeons thus bringing to accomplishment the first period, as it is said in Scripture: —

From the time of Buddha Çākyamuni⁹²²)

And up to the age of Rāṣṭrapāla,

I have worshipped 75,000 Buddhas.

Then, beginning with the Buddha Sādhukara (?)⁹²³) and up to Indradhvaja,⁹²⁴) our Master worshipped 76,000 Buddhas more, thus completing the second period, as follows: —

I have worshipped the full number of 76,000 Buddhas,

Beginning with Sādhukara and up to the Sage Indradhvaja. Thereafter, from the time of Dipaṅkara and up to Kāçyapa He worshipped 77,000 other Buddhas and terminated the third period, as it is said in Scripture: —

From the age of Dipaṅkara

And up to the Buddha Kāçyapa

I have worshipped the full number of 77,000 Buddhas.

And the *Abhidharmakoça*⁹²⁵) says [46 b], that the first period of aeons ends with the Buddha Ratnaçikhin, the second — with Dipaṅkara, and the third — with Vipāçyin, as follows: —

Vipāçyin, Dipaṅkara, and Ratnaçikhin,

Appeared (each of them) at the end of each of the three periods of aeons.

And the first (of the Buddhas who received the homage of our Teacher) is Çākyamuni.

Thereupon, during 100 great aeons, (the Master) brought to accomplishment all the factors for attaining the sublime character of a Bodhisattva and (from that time, uninterruptedly) abided as such. Then, during the remaining 100 aeons He 1) circumambulated the Buddha Nakṣatrarāja for seven days, all the while chanting a verse and by this energy accumulated the merit, (usually) attained in the period of nine great aeons, and 2) up to the time, when the other 91 aeons had passed away and He was born in the age of the Buddha Kāçyapa as a teacher and Brāhmaṇa's son, — brought to accomplishment all the factors (for attaining Buddhahood). Finally he was born as Çvetaketu and after that came to perform the 12 achievements of a Buddha, as we know in detail from Scripture, and, particularly, from the Abhinīṣkramaṇa-sūtra. As to the special tradition (of the Hinayāna, such is as follows: —

The Teacher and the solitary Pratyekabuddha⁹²⁶)

Have, on the basis of the Highest degree of mystic absorption, Attained (all the virtues) up to Enlightenment.

Accordingly, (Buddha), by accumulating merit, equal to that, attained by ordinary worldlings during three immeasurable periods of aeons, has, in the evening, vanquished the four demons. Then, at midnight, having taken recourse to the four stages of mystic meditation, he acquired (all the virtues), up to (those attained on) the Path of Training.⁹²⁷) And, finally, in the morning, from daybreak till sunrise, he has in one moment brought to accomplishment all the six transcendental virtues, as follows: —

(Buddha), guided by mercy toward all (living beings),

Has, by His gifts, completed (the transcendental virtue of) charity,
 By freeing himself from the members (of the causal nexus) connected with passions —
 (The virtues of) unflinching patience and pure morality,
 By praising Nakṣatrarāja — the virtue of energy,
 And, immediately after [47 a] — those of Trance and Highest Wisdom.

The Attainment of Buddhahood according to Hinayāna.

IV Acc_{1a2}. Thus he attained the six transcendental virtues, became a Buddha, possessed of the spiritual⁹²⁸) and physical⁹²⁹) body (characterizing such), revealed his Doctrine to (His disciples) — Ajñātakaunḍinya etc. up to Bhadrīka and then passed away into final Nirvāṇa.

As regards the Mahāyānist tradition concerning Buddha, we distinguish: —

IV Aca_{1b2}. The Creative Effort for Enlightenment.

IV Acb_{1b2}. The Accumulation of Merit during three immeasurable periods of aeons.

IV Acc_{1b2}. The victory over the four demons and the attainment of Buddhahood.

The Creative Effort according to Mahāyāna.

IV Aca_{1b2}. (Here we have to consider) five points: —

a₃) The character of the Creative Effort,

b₃) Its cause,

c₃) Its merit;

d₃) Its varieties, and

e₃) The different traditions concerning Buddha's first Creative Effort.

The character of the Creative Effort.

IV Aca_{1b2a3}. We read in the *Sūtrālamkāra*:⁹³⁰) —

Great by its energy, great by its achievements,

Great by its aim, and great by its result,

Is the thought of the Bodhisattvas, —

A manifestation of their spirit, directed toward the double aim (of human activity).

Thus the Creative Effort may be defined as “a manifestation of the spirit (of the Bodhisattva), which, endowed with due

associates, expedients, and active energy, has for its result the fulfillment of one's own aim and that of others, and is founded upon altruism and the desire of Enlightenment”.

And the *Abhisamayālmkāra* says:⁹³¹) —

The Creative Effort is a desire of Supreme Enlightenment in pursuit of the welfare of others.

It is exposed briefly and in detail, in harmony with the Sūtras.

(Ratnākaraśānti) in his Commentary *Çuddhimatī*⁹³²) has: The Creative Effort is to be defined as a desire of Supreme Enlightenment, based upon altruism.

The Causes of the Creative Effort.

IV Aca_{1b2b3}. The *Bodhisattvabhūmi* mentions four causes, four conditions, and four forces, through which the Creative Effort is produced. And in the *Sūtrālamkāra*⁹³³) we read: —

The Creative Effort, that is originated by foreign influence —
 By the grace of a teacher, by the efficiency of the cause
 (— adherence to the Mahāyānist family)⁹³⁴)

By the agency of the roots (of virtue, that are caused to thrive),⁹³⁵) —

Through study and the practice of virtue, — manifests itself in a powerful or feeble form. [47 b.]

— Such are the causes of the Creative Effort relating to Empirical Reality. As to the factors, that refer to Absolute Reality, we read as follows:⁹³⁶) —

If the Supreme Buddha has been duly worshipped,

And the Accumulation of virtue and wisdom fully accomplished,

Then it (the Creative Effort) is regarded as relating to the Absolute Reality,

Since it produces unflinching, true knowledge as regards all elements of existence.

And in short we have:⁹³⁷) —

The seed of Great Commiseration having first been aroused to life,

By the efficiency of the (Mahāyānist spiritual) family,

The Creative Effort for Enlightenment, —

As a result of the Complement of sublime thoughts and, deeds — is made.

The Result (Merit) of the Creative Effort.

IV Aca₁b₂c₃. The direct result (of the Creative Effort) is a miracle, the intermediate is the attainment (of that supernatural power) of the mind, (through which one, as if possessed of) a wish-fulfilling gem, (may cause) all the desired objects to come down like rain, and the final is Buddhahood, and the like, all of which is inconceivable to our mind.

The *Viradattaparipṛcchā*⁹³⁸) says: —

If all the merits of making the Creative Effort
Could assume a visible form,
They would fill all the regions of the sky
And even extend beyond them.

The Varieties of the Creative Effort.

IV Aca₁b₂d₃. From the stand point of its essential character the Creative Effort is to be viewed as 1) the Vow⁹³⁹) and 2) the action according to it.⁹⁴⁰) If regarded from the point of its more rough or more subtle character, it may be 1) conventional (produced by foreign agency)⁹⁴¹) and 2) absolute.

As concerns the different stages of Enlightenment, the Creative Effort manifests itself in four ways, (as says the *Sūtrālaṃkāra*)⁹⁴²) —

The Creative Effort is, on the different stages, characterized
By faith, the purest and best intentions, maturity, and the
absence of all obscurations.

Further on, as regards its associates and that, with which it may be compared, the Creative Effort is considered to have twenty-two forms, as we read (in the *Abhisamayālaṃkāra*):⁹⁴³)

It is like the earth, like gold, the moon, or fire etc., (and in the *Sūtrālaṃkāra*):⁹⁴⁴) —

The Creative Effort is regarded as resembling the earth etc. The *Nirṇaya-saṃgraha*⁹⁴⁵) mentions in its turn ten varieties, as follows: —

The Creative Effort is of ten kinds: —

- 1) Conventional,
- 2) Absolute, [48 a]
- 3) Uncertain,
- 4) Sure,
- 5) Not perfectly pure,
- 6) Perfectly pure,

- 7) Feeble,
- 8) Powerful,
- 9) With incomplete result, and
- 10) With complete result.

The *Conventional* Creative Effort is that, characterizing all the Bodhisattvas, who are not able to act (by themselves) surely and infallibly.

The *Absolute* is made by those, that act correctly and without mistakes and by the Ārāvakas, that have devoted themselves to Supreme Enlightenment.

The Creative Effort may be regarded as *uncertain*, when it is made by those, who do not belong to the (Mahāyānistic) family and by such members of it, who may relapse (into sin).

It is *sure*, if made by such, who are known by characteristics reverse to those just mentioned.

It is *not completely pure*, when made (out of desire of) imitating others, from fear of worldly power, rapine, judgement, of (being drowned in) a river (and similar calamities), or, — out of self-conceit, without consideration and accurate analysis, — for the sake of (prolonging one's) life, obtaining gain and renown, and in order to be praised and spoken of. The Creative Effort, made out of such and similar motives, cannot be regarded as completely pure. (On the contrary), it is *perfectly pure*, when it may be recognised by its motives being the reverse of (those mentioned).

The Creative Effort is *feeble* if the Bodhisattvas, after having made it, fall a prey to desire, hatred, and infatuation, and overpowered by (these three sources of evil) [48 b] are unable to act correctly and commit errors.

The Creative Effort, the consequences of which are reverse to these, is, on the contrary, to be considered as *powerful*.

The *result* of the Creative Effort is *incomplete* with those, who are on the (different) stages of Bodhisattva perfection, beginning with the Stage of Faith⁹⁴⁶) and up to the tenth Stage.⁹⁴⁷) The *full result* is attained after (the Bodhisattva's) having become a Buddha, as the Lord, Himself, says: — After I had finished the practice of asceticism,⁹⁴⁸) I attained Enlightenment, according to my sublime vows.

The different traditions as to Buddha's Creative Effort.

IV.Aca₁b₂e₃. In the *Karuṇā-puṇḍarīka*⁹⁴⁹) it is said, that the first Creative Effort was made by the Brāhmaṇa Samudrarenū. In the *Bhadrakalpikasūtra*⁹⁵⁰) we read: —

In former times, when I was in an inferior state of existence,
I, having sacrificed to the Buddha Ćākyamuni,
First made my Creative Effort for Enlightenment.

The tradition of the *Anukampā-pratīkaraṇa-sūtra*(?)⁹⁵¹) is as follows: —

Our Teacher, in the time of his previous existence, was once, through the influence of former deeds, reborn in the infernal region of Red-hot Iron, as an athlete, who had to draw a heavy vehicle. As his companions, feeble in strength, were constantly beaten by the ward, that surveyed them, (Buddha) became full of great commiseration and made his Creative Effort for Enlightenment (in order to help all the suffering living beings). After that he said to the keeper: — Be thou a little more merciful (toward these unfortunate beings). — The keeper, enraged, struck him with his trident, and (Buddha) dying, was delivered from infernal existence, as the drawer of a fiery vehicle and became purged from the guilt of sin (previously committed by him) during eight aeons.

According to the *Traiskandhaka*,⁹⁵²) the Teacher, whilst he was abiding in the form of Abhinanda,⁹⁵³) the son of a merchant, made his first Creative Effort in the presence of [49 a] the Buddha Mahāsundara (?)⁹⁵⁴)

And still another tradition says, that the Teacher, when he was existing as a potter's son, named Ābhākara (?)⁹⁵⁵) presented the great Buddha Ćākyamuni with a vase of porcelain, five chowries, a pair of boots and a parasol, and made the following entreaty: —

O Buddha, may I become just like thee

By corporeal resemblance and by (the number of) disciples,

By duration of life, native country,

And by the high name, thou bearest.

Thus spoke He and made His Vow.

The Accumulation of Merit according to Mahāyāna.

IV Acb₁b₂) (Here we distinguish): —

a₃) The character of the Accumulation of Merit,

- b₃) The period of time, during which it is brought about,
- c₃) The way in which it was completed (by Buddha).

The Character of the Accumulation.

IV Acb₁b₂a₃. (The Accumulation of Merit) is to be viewed from the following eight points: —

- a₄) Essence,
- b₄) Connection with the six Transcendental Virtues,
- c₄) Etymology (of the word *sambhāra*)—its appellation in Sanscrit,
- d₄) Action,
- e₄) Modes,
- f₄) Result,
- g₄) Sphere of activity,
- h₄) The different subjects with which (the Accumulation) may be identified.

Essence (definition) of the Accumulation.

IV Acb₁b₂a₃a₄. We read in the *Sūtrālamkāra*:⁹⁵⁶) —

The Accumulation of Merit of the Bodhisattvas
Consisting of virtue and Transcendental Wisdom is incomparable.

The first (virtue) leads to bliss during this worldly life,
And the second (Transcendental Wisdom) conveys an existence free from defilement.

Accordingly we may define the Accumulation as: — "Virtue influenced⁹⁵⁷) and uninfluenced⁹⁵⁸) (by passions), which is the cause of a blissful existence⁹⁵⁹) (in the Samsāra) and of the super-bliss⁹⁶⁰) (of Salvation).

The Connection of the Accumulation with the six Transcendental Virtues.

IV Acb₁b₂a₃b₄. It is said):⁹⁶¹) —

(Charity and Morals form the Accumulation of Virtue,
And High Knowledge, — that of Transcendental Wisdom.
The other three (Patience, Energy and Concentration) represent the Accumulation of both,
And the first five, moreover, that of Transcendental Wisdom likewise.

Etymology (!) of „sambhāra.“

IV Acb₁b₂a₃c₄. (The *Sūtrālamkāra*⁹⁶²) says: —

An amassing, again and again, of virtue,

(Practised) uninterruptedly and leading to concentration of mind

(Such is *sambhāra*, the Accumulation of Merit of the Bodhisattva

Accordingly, in the word *sambhāra*, which is the Sanscrit name for Accumulation, — (*sam* means) *saṃtānena* (or *saṃtatyā*) — uninterruptedly, (*bhā* stands for) *bhāvanā* — concentration, and (*ra* for) *āhāra*⁹⁶³) — (amassing) again and again. Consequently, (the Accumulation of Merit) is called *sambhāra*, since it is a repeated (practice of virtue), that goes on uninterruptedly [49 b] and leads to concentration of mind.

The Function of the Accumulation.

IV Acb₁b₂a₃d₄. (The *Sūtrālamkāra*⁹⁶⁴) says):

The Accumulation of Merit of the Powerful Ones
Leads to the fulfillment of all their projects.

The Modes of the Accumulation.

IV Acb₁b₂a₃e₄. (We read further on): — ⁹⁶⁵)

The Accumulation of Merit is made by the Powerful Ones,
For the sake of entering (upon the stages of Enlightenment),
(Rising up) to the state of non-differentiation,⁹⁶⁶)

Attaining impassibility,⁹⁶⁷) receiving the consecration⁹⁶⁸) (for
Buddhahood),

And (ultimately), for reaching the final goal.

Thus, the Accumulation of Merit appears in diverse forms,
in harmony with the different stages of the Bodhisattva, viz.
the (preliminary) Stage of Faith,⁹⁷⁰) the first six stages, the
seventh⁹⁷¹) stage, the eighth⁹⁷²), the ninth⁹⁷³) and the tenth.
(The different degrees in accumulating merit on each of these
stages) respectively lead to: — the entrance upon the (ten
main) stages (of the Bodhisattva), (the full monistic conception
and) cessation of all differentiation, — on the seventh stage,
complete impassibility — on the eighth, the consecration for
Buddhahood), on the tenth, and the attainment of the final
result (Nirvāṇa), — when one is already a Buddha.

The Result of the Accumulation.

IV.Acb₁b₂a₃f₄. It is said in the *Ratnāvalī*:⁹⁷⁴)

The physical form⁹⁷⁵) of the Buddha
Is a result of the Accumulation of Virtue,

And, as to his spiritual body,⁹⁷⁶) o King⁹⁷⁷)

Such, to speak briefly, is a product

Of the Accumulation of Transcendental Wisdom.

And in the *Yukti-śaṣṭikā*⁹⁷⁸) (the master Nāgārjuna) says: —

May I attain the two sublime (forms)

Which are a result of virtue and Transcendental Wisdom.

Accordingly, (the result), viewed from the standpoint of the
principal cause, may, plainly, be characterized as follows: —
It is the (attainment of) the two forms (of a Buddha), as the
consequence of the two kinds of Accumulation.

The Spheres of the Accumulation.

IV Acb₁b₂a₃g₄. The sphere of activity of the Accumulation of
Virtue is Empirical Reality or the world as it seems, and that
of the Accumulation of Transcendental Wisdom, — Absolute
Reality or the world as it is (sub specie aeternitatis).

The Accumulation of Merit from different points of view.

IV Acb₁b₂a₃h₄. We distinguish here twelve forms: —

1) According to the Mahāyānist theory (the Accumulation
of Merit manifests itself as): — the means (of attaining Bodhi-
sattva perfection and Buddhahood), and high, analytic wis-
dom. The latter puts an end to the conception of plurality,^{978a})
and the former brings together all the roots of virtue. It is said
in the *Gayāçirṣa-sūtra*:^{978b}) — The means is knowledge as
regards the amassing (of the roots of virtue), and Highest
Wisdom, — discriminative knowledge, (containing an analysis
of existence). Of these two, Highest Wisdom⁹⁷⁹) [50 a] is
founded upon Relativity and represents the full notion (of it).
As to the means, — such is the fulfillment of all the projects
of living beings out of commiseration, as it is said:⁹⁸⁰)

(The attainment of Enlightenment is, with some, based upon)
Relativity, endowed with the essence of great Commiseration.

2) All the virtuous qualities are comprised in the six Transcen-
dental Virtues, through the practice of which the Teaching
of Buddha is fully realized, (as we read in the *Sūtrā-
lamkāra*):⁹⁸¹)

All the pure qualities are to be viewed as
Distracted, concentrated and mixed,

They are (respectively) comprised in each pair of Transcen-
dental Virtues.⁹⁸²)

And:⁹⁸³) —

Absence of inclination to objects of worldly enjoyment
 Strict observation (of the rules of Discipline)
 Absence of lassitude in regard of two points,⁹⁸⁴
 And meditation, free from distracted thoughts, —
 This is the whole of the Great Vehicle taken in short.

The Great Vehicle is thus demonstrated as contained in the six Transcendental Virtues.

Now, may it be asked, do not the six Transcendental Virtues likewise exist with the Ārāvakas and Pratyekabuddhas? No.

— We read in the Commentary on the *Mahāyāna-saṃgraha*:⁹⁸⁵)

With the solitary Pratyekabuddhas⁹⁸⁶)

The six Transcendental Virtues do not exist even by name,
 Only (the Buddha) our Lord

Abides on the summit of these virtues.

But, may it be said, in the Ārāvaka Code we have the six Virtues and all that relates to the conduct of a Bodhisattva clearly demonstrated. (To this we answer): — They are only briefly indicated, and as to their full analysis, such is nowhere to be found (in Hīnayānistic Scripture).⁹⁸⁷) *The Ratnāvalī*⁹⁸⁸) says: —

The vows, that characterise the Bodhisattvas

And (the precepts) for devoting oneself to the practice (of their virtues)

Are not treated in the Ārāvaka Vehicle.

How is it then possible (for an adherent of it) to become a Bodhisattva?

And the *Sūtrālamkāra*:⁹⁸⁹) —

The Teaching of the Ārāvakas,

Being incomplete, contradictory,

Affording no sure means and unable to give the due instructions,

Is not that, which may be called the Doctrine of the Great Vehicle.

3) The Accumulation of Merit has various degrees, corresponding to the stages (of Bodhisattva perfection). We read in the *Ratnāvalī*:⁹⁹⁰) —

Just as the Vehicle of the Ārāvakas,

Mentions eight stages (of perfection attained by) its saints,

In the same way the Great Vehicle [50 b]

Has ten stages (of Enlightenment) for the Bodhisattvas.
 And the *Triṣaṇa-saptati*⁹⁹¹) says: —

Just as the Complete Wisdom of a Hīnayānist saint⁹⁹²)

Is preceded by seven (preliminary) stages,

In the same way the Divine Wisdom of the fully accomplished Buddha

Has ten stages, that go before it.

The stages of Ārāvaka perfection are accordingly as follows:⁹⁹³,

The stage of Pure Vision,⁹⁹⁴)

“ “ “ (entering the Ārāvaka) family,⁹⁹⁵)

“ “ “ Entering the Stream,⁹⁹⁶)

“ “ “ Illumination,⁹⁹⁷)

“ “ “ Refinement,⁹⁹⁸)

“ “ “ Deliverance from Passions,⁹⁹⁹)

“ “ “ Full Exposition (of the Truth),¹⁰⁰⁰)

“ “ “ a Pratyekabuddha.¹⁰⁰¹)

Similarly, the Great Vehicle has its ten stages, that of Joy¹⁰⁰²) and the rest, which are in coordination with the ten Transcendental Virtues respectively.¹⁰⁰³) These are the principal stages, but by entering those, that are subservient to them, (the Bodhisattva) when he is still a worldling, likewise becomes purified, as it is said: —

These (the ten) are the chief stages,

But the ordinary man, that abides on the stage of devotion etc.
 Here we have, accordingly, the stage of devotion,¹⁰⁰⁴) (attained) on the Path of Accumulating Merit.¹⁰⁰⁵) And further on: —

He, that attains the (chief) stages,

Must (first abide in) that of Faith.¹⁰⁰⁶)

According to this passage, the stage of Faith lasts till the end of the Path of Training.¹⁰⁰⁷)

Moreover, the *Bodhisattva-bhūmi*¹⁰⁰⁸) mentions seven other stages, namely: —

The stage of (entering) the Family,¹⁰⁰⁹)

“ “ “ Faith,¹⁰¹⁰)

“ “ “ Purest and Best Intentions,¹⁰¹¹)

“ “ “ Assurance,¹⁰¹²)

“ “ “ Activity,¹⁰¹³)

“ “ “ Sure Action,¹⁰¹⁴) and

“ “ “ Attainment of the Final Result.¹⁰¹⁵)

4) (The Accumulation of Merit) viewed from the standpoint of the four methods of propaganda¹⁰¹⁶) is characterized by the *Sūtrālamkāra*¹⁰¹⁷) as follows: —

(Of the four methods of propaganda)

Charity is equal (to the Transcendental Virtue of that name).

And as to fine, pleasant speech, favourable acts and common interest, —

Such are to be viewed as the teaching (of the Transcendental Virtues),

Incitation (of others to practise such),

And the conformity of one's own acts.

Accordingly, the four methods of propaganda are: — Charity,¹⁰¹⁸) that harmonizes with the corresponding Transcendental Virtue, sweet and pleasant speech,¹⁰¹⁹) by means of which (the teaching of) the six Transcendental Virtues is communicated to others, fulfillment of the projects (of others)¹⁰²⁰) by inducing them to practise the said Virtues and common interest,¹⁰²¹) — by being oneself devoted to this practice.

5) The Accumulation of Merit regarded from the point of the four methods of action, is [51 a] as says the *Sūtrālamkāra*:¹⁰²²) —

The activity of the Powerful Ones (manifests itself) according to the Sūtras, in four ways: —

With regard to the living beings, that are devoted to the Great Vehicle,

To those, who found their belief in the Small One,

And, in behalf of the adherents of both Vehicles,

For the sake of Discipline and to arouse the energy (of the converts).

Thus, for those, who are followers of the Great Vehicle (the Bodhisattvas) act on the basis of the Transcendental Virtues,¹⁰²³) (their actions being characterized by the essence of these ten virtues); in regard of the adherents to the Small Vehicle, (their activity is founded upon) the characteristic features of Enlightenment,¹⁰²⁴) 37 in number. With reference to those, who found their belief in both the Vehicles, in order to arouse, forcibly, the zeal of such persons, (the Bodhisattvas) have, in their action, (recourse to) supernatural perception,¹⁰²⁵) of which there are six forms.

And in order to lead to spiritual maturity the converts,

that adhere to all the three Vehicles, (they) act so as to bring all living beings to this maturity by the aid of innumerable expedients. Such are the four ways of action, according to the *Ratnacūḍa-sūtra*.¹⁰²⁶) And the *Bodhisattva-bhūmi*¹⁰²⁷) says: — All the activity of the Bodhisattvas is to be regarded as comprised in the four methods of action.

6) As to the coordination of accumulated merit with the 80 imperishable things¹⁰²⁸) we read in the *Çuddhimatī*:¹⁰²⁹) — The Creative Effort, sublime thoughts and deeds, the best intentions,

The six Transcendental Virtues, the (four) immeasurable feelings,

The (five) forms of supernatural perception, the four methods of propaganda,

The (four) methods of correct discrimination, the points of reliance, and the two accumulations,

The characteristics of Enlightenment, concentration etc.

The power of memory, and so on,

The (four main) aphorisms, the uniform concentration of the Bodhisattvas,

And their skill in expedients.

Thus we have: —

The Creative Effort, (1)

(Sublime) thoughts,¹⁰³⁰) (2)

Activity,¹⁰³¹) (3)

The best intentions,¹⁰³²) (4)

The six Transcendental Virtues, (5—10)

The four Immeasurable Feelings,¹⁰³³) (11—14)

Five forms of supernatural perception,¹⁰³⁴) (15—19)

The four methods of propaganda, (20—25)

The four methods of correct discrimination,¹⁰³⁵) (24—27)

Reliance upon the elements of existence and not upon the personality¹⁰³⁶) (28)

„ „ „ meaning and not upon the words,¹⁰³⁷) (29)

„ „ „ direct meaning and not upon the conventional,¹⁰³⁸) (30)

„ „ „ Transcendental Wisdom and not upon ordinary human knowledge,¹⁰³⁹) (31)

The two Accumulations (32, 33)

The thirty-seven characteristics of Enlightenment,¹⁰⁴⁰
(34—70)

Concentration¹⁰⁴¹ and Transcendental Knowledge,¹⁰⁴² (71,72)

Power of memory¹⁰⁴³ and readiness of wit¹⁰⁴⁴ (73, 74)

The four aphorisms of the Doctrine: —

All active¹⁰⁴⁵ elements are impermanent, (75)

All elements influenced (by defiling agencies)¹⁰⁴⁶ have mere phenomenal existence, (76)

All elements (whatsoever) are impersonal,¹⁰⁴⁷ (77)

Every form of Nirvāṇa is Quiescence, (78)

The uniform concentration (of the Bodhisattvas),¹⁰⁴⁸ (79)
(Their) skill in expedients.¹⁰⁴⁹ (80)

These 80 subjects are mentioned in the *Akṣayamati-nirdeṣa-sūtra*,¹⁰⁵⁰ and the *Munimatālaṅkāra*¹⁰⁵¹ says, that all the Mahāyānistic Path is contained in them.

7) As to the varieties of the Accumulation of Merit, viewed from the standpoint of the 22 forms of the Creative Effort, we read in the *Abhisamayālaṅkāra*:¹⁰⁵² —

The Creative Effort has 22 forms,

Since it may be like the earth, like gold, the moon, or fire,

Like a treasury, a jewel-mine, or like the ocean,

Like a diamond, a mountain, a remedy, a teacher,

Like the wish-fulfilling gem, like the sun, or like a song,

Like a king, a jewellery, a great road,

A Vehicle, a fountain, a pleasant sound, a river, and a cloud.

As to the subjects, meant by these examples, the Saint Vimuktasena and the teacher Haribhadra¹⁰⁵³ consider them to be the associates, connected with the Creative Effort, namely zeal,¹⁰⁵⁴ sublime thoughts, activity, the ten Transcendental Virtues (respectively), the two Accumulations of Merit, the 37 characteristic features of Enlightenment, Commiseration, Transcendental Knowledge, power of memory, readiness of wit, the triumph of the Doctrine,¹⁰⁵⁵ the uniform concentration of the Bodhisattvas, and the Cosmical Body of Buddha.

(Vasubandhu's) Commentary on the *Sūtrālaṅkāra*,¹⁰⁵⁶ the *Ādharmaśāstra*, and the *Munimatālaṅkāra* enumerate, instead, all the 80 imperishable subjects, the 6 Transcendental Virtues etc., in accordance with each (of the examples), and place them in the due successive order. These 22 forms of the Creative Effort [52 a], comprise, according to the opinion of the

teachers Haribhadra and Abhayākara-gupta, — the Mahāyānistic Path and its result.¹⁰⁵⁷ Others, in their turn, consider, that they include (only) the Paths of Discipline.

8) (The Accumulation of Merit) has likewise various forms corresponding to the four methods of intuition, which are as follows: —

The thorough knowledge of all the forms of the 3 Kinds of Wisdom and of their respective objects,¹⁰⁵⁸

The Culmination of the Process of Illumination,¹⁰⁵⁹

The Progressive Process of Illumination,¹⁰⁶⁰ and

The Final, Momentary Intuition¹⁰⁶¹.

It is said accordingly: — The cause (of perfection) is endowed with the essence of the four methods of intuition.

Otherwise the various forms of the Accumulation harmonise with the four Actions,¹⁰⁶² that of the Outfit,¹⁰⁶³ Access,¹⁰⁶⁴ Accumulation (proper),¹⁰⁶⁵ and Issue.¹⁰⁶⁶

9) In harmony with the teaching, that is common to all the Vehicles, the Accumulation of Merit differs in regard of the four Paths which are:

The Path of Accumulating Merit (proper,¹⁰⁶⁷)

„ „ „ Training,¹⁰⁶⁸ (2)

„ „ „ Illumination,¹⁰⁶⁹ (3)

„ „ „ Concentration¹⁰⁷⁰. (4)

As to the Final Path¹⁰⁷¹ such, being identical with the result, is not taken into consideration. (The first) two (— the Paths of) Accumulation and Training represent the practice (of virtue), which is founded upon faith in the Absolute Truth, but not upon direct perception of the latter; they are, therefore, (only) preliminary stages of the Path. On the contrary, the Path of Illumination and that of Transcendental Concentration are characterized by the full intuition of the Truth, which is directly perceived (by the Saint). Consequently, the first two, being still influenced (by passions)¹⁰⁷² and based upon the knowledge of Empirical Reality,¹⁰⁷³ are but subservient degrees and not the Truth of the Path proper. Now, (if this is so), how is it then said in the *Nirṇaya-saṃgraha*:¹⁰⁷⁴ — Of what kind is the Truth of the Path? (Answer): — That, which represents the Path of Accumulating Merit, that, which is called the Path of Training, and that, which we know as the Path of complete Purification.¹⁰⁷⁵ All these, taken together,

form the Truth of the Path. And in the *Abhidharma-samuccaya*¹⁰⁷⁶) we read, that all the five subdivisions of the Path represent the Truth of that name. There is no mistake in this, for (the first two Paths) are viewed as subservient to the Path (proper), or as the stages, that aid (in its realization). It is said in the *Abhidharma-samuccaya-bhāṣya*:¹⁰⁷⁷) —

(In speaking of) "The fivefold Path", (the author of the *Abhidharmasamuccaya*) has in view the five different stages of the Path. These are the Truth of the Path proper and the subservient degrees. [52 b.] The Paths of Accumulation and Training are thus regarded as preliminary. Moreover, the *Nirṇayasamgraha*¹⁰⁷⁸) says: —

There are such elements, which, in spite of their relation to this world are such, which put an end to the thirst for repeated births, being antidotes against it, and to the Path for passing out of this world. Why are these elements, nevertheless, counted amongst those relating to the Truth of the Origin¹⁰⁷⁹) (of phenomenal existence)? (Answer): — (The elements spoken of) are, indeed, by their nature, antidotes against the thirst for repeated births. Still, since they are connected with the actions, however virtuous, of body, speech, and mind, which three are all subjected to rebirth, the said elements must be regarded as relating to the Truth of the Origin. (Some authorities say), that the Paths of Accumulation and Training are, as regards their essential character, uninfluenced (by passions)¹⁰⁸⁰) and, therefore, belong to the Path (proper). This is not right, for it is said in the *Nirṇayasamgraha*:¹⁰⁸¹) — By means of analytic wisdom, which is a result of study and investigation, (the Bodhisattva) exerts himself in the (four) acts of intense mindfulness.¹⁰⁸²) This kind of knowledge relates to the Empirical Reality, and, notwithstanding its virtuous character, is influenced by passions. On the basis (of this knowledge, the Bodhisattva) practises meditation through which he becomes prepared for the (four) degrees conducive to Illumination¹⁰⁸³) and is keen upon the acts of intense mindfulness, connected with this form of meditation. This is likewise Empirical Knowledge, virtuous, but still influenced by passions. Then, on the basis of the said knowledge, (the Bodhisattva) manifests his energy in regard of the four acts of mindfulness, connected with the four degrees conducive to

Illumination, through which he is prepared for the Path of Illumination. However, this form of knowledge too is empirical, and, in spite of its virtuous quality, influenced (by passions). Finally, having such a basis (for further activity the Bodhisattva) attains the "Highest Virtues of the worldly being",¹⁰⁸⁴) which (degree) is included in the Unobstructed Path,¹⁰⁸⁵) leading directly to the Path of Illumination (and the direct perception of the Truth). But even this (wisdom of the Bodhisattva) is based upon Empirical Reality, and its virtues still bear the stain of passion.

10) The Accumulation of Merit may be likewise viewed from the standpoint of the three Disciplines, which are:

Moral Discipline,¹⁰⁸⁶)

Mental Discipline,¹⁰⁸⁷) and

The Training in Highest Wisdom.¹⁰⁸⁸) [53 a]

We read in the *Sūtrālāmkāra*:¹⁰⁸⁹) —

The (Teaching of the) six Transcendental Virtues has been preached by the Buddhas

In regard of the three Disciplines.

The first (of these Disciplines)¹⁰⁹⁰) corresponds to the (first) three (Transcendental Virtues),¹⁰⁹¹)

The last two (Transcendental Virtues)¹⁰⁹²) are connected with two (of the Disciplines),¹⁰⁹³)

And one (Transcendental Virtue)¹⁰⁹⁴) relates to all the three Disciplines.¹⁰⁹⁵)

11) (We may further on distinguish) the three forms of virtue¹⁰⁹⁶) namely that of Charity, Morals, and High Wisdom. The first of these is identical with the Transcendental Virtue of Charity, the second with that of Morals and the third includes Patience, Energy, Concentration, and the Climax of Wisdom.

12) (Finally we may view the Accumulation of Merit as) the seven subdivisions of the Path of the Bodhisattva¹⁰⁹⁷) or as the thirty-seven characteristic features of Enlightenment in their successive order. In such a way it is possible to explain the whole of Buddha's Teaching.

The time of Accumulation.

IV Acb₁b₂b₃. Scripture gives us many different versions as regards this subject. It speaks of three, seven, ten, and thirty-three immeasurable periods of aeons. Some of the discourses have,

moreover, the number thirteen. However, in the majority of cases, Scripture mentions three immeasurable periods. As concerns the meaning of the term “Immeasurable Period”¹⁰⁹⁸⁾ (its interpretation is likewise different). The Commentary on the *Abhidharmakośa*¹⁰⁹⁹⁾, the *Munimatālaṅkāra*,¹¹⁰⁰⁾ and other works say, that the word (*asaṃkhyā*: innumerable, immeasurable) has not in this case the meaning of “beyond calculation”, but that it is (the name of a definite number), which has its place in the decimal system¹¹⁰¹⁾ as one of its sixty members, (that are usually met with in scientific works). The numbers are as follows:¹¹⁰²⁾ —

1, 10, 100, 1000, 10.000,¹¹⁰³⁾
 100.000,¹¹⁰⁴⁾ 1.000.000,¹¹⁰⁵⁾
 10.000.000,¹¹⁰⁶⁾ 100.000.000,¹¹⁰⁷⁾
 1.000.000.000,¹¹⁰⁸⁾ 10.000.000.000,¹¹⁰⁹⁾
 100.000.000.000,¹¹¹⁰⁾ 1.000.000.000.000,¹¹¹¹⁾
 10.000.000.000.000,¹¹¹²⁾ 100.000.000.000.000,¹¹¹³⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹¹⁴⁾ 10.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹¹⁵⁾
 100.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹¹⁶⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹¹⁷⁾
 10.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹¹⁸⁾
 100.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹¹⁹⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹²⁰⁾ [53 b]
 10.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹²¹⁾
 100.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹²²⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹²³⁾
 10.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹²⁴⁾
 100.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹²⁵⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹²⁶⁾
 10.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹²⁷⁾
 100.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹²⁸⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹²⁹⁾
 10.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹³⁰⁾
 100.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹³¹⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹³²⁾
 10.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹³³⁾
 100.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹³⁴⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹³⁵⁾
 10.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹³⁶⁾
 100.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹³⁷⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹³⁸⁾
 10.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹³⁹⁾
 100.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹⁴⁰⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹⁴¹⁾
 10.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹⁴²⁾

100.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹⁴³⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹⁴⁴⁾
 10.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹⁴⁵⁾
 100.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹⁴⁶⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹⁴⁷⁾
 10.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹⁴⁸⁾
 100.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹⁴⁹⁾
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000,¹¹⁵⁰⁾.

After this number eight members more of the decimal system are mentioned.¹¹⁵²⁾

It is said, further on, in the *Bodhisattvabhūmi*:¹¹⁵³⁾ —

There are two methods of counting the immeasurable periods of aeons. (According to the first of these methods), the periods derive their name from the years, months, and moments, which, as regards each aeon, are immeasurable. Otherwise (one may explain the term) “immeasurable period” as — „extending beyond every imaginable number.” Those who are of the opinion, that many “immeasurable” periods are required for the attainment of Buddhahood, admit the first system. On the contrary, those, who hold three immeasurable periods to be sufficient, consider the second (system to be the right one). Indeed, it will be in harmony with the Sūtras, where it is said: — Extending beyond the number of aeons, equal to that of the sands of the Ganges. In the Commentary on the *Aṣṭasāhasrikā*¹¹⁵⁴⁾ we read: — The mentioning of three immeasurable periods is conventional.¹¹⁵⁵⁾

From the standpoint of (the Sūtras of) direct meaning,¹¹⁵⁶⁾ the number is in reality thirty-three, as it is said: — Indeed, the first period begins with the (primary) stage of Accumulation and ends with the first stage of Enlightenment.¹¹⁵⁷⁾ The second commences with the Immaculate¹¹⁵⁸⁾ stage and lasts till the seventh.¹¹⁵⁹⁾ Otherwise, the three immeasurable periods last [54 a] from the stage called the Immovable¹¹⁶⁰⁾ and up to the attainment of Buddhahood. Thus, may it be said, if it is stated, that Buddhahood may be attained in three immeasurable periods, it will be in conflict with the Sūtras of direct meaning.¹¹⁶¹⁾ (To this we answer: — This is quite right). Indeed, (the time of Accumulating Merit is generally divided into) three equal portions, and this is the reason, that three immeasurable periods are (frequently) spoken of in Scripture. This, however, is by no means the true state of things, and

consequently it is quite right, that the version of the Sūtras of conventional meaning proves to be contradictory. Indeed it has been said by Vasubandhu himself: —

The first period of aeons passes away the while (the Bodhisattva) brings to termination the (preliminary) stage of Accumulating Merit. Thereafter the Stage of Faith is brought to completion and in the meantime the second period of aeons elapses. Finally (the Bodhisattva) enters upon the ten main stages, (rising higher and higher) from the Stage of Joy and up to the final stage (of Bodhisattva perfection), — that of the Clouds of the Truth.¹¹⁶² Each of these stages is brought to accomplishment during three immeasurable periods and after they are all terminated, the stage of Buddhahood, — that of the All-pervading Light is reached. Consequently, the state of a Buddha is attained after thirty-three immeasurable periods of aeons.

As to the tradition of the *Lalitavistara*¹¹⁶³ such is as follows:

(Buddha) has brought to maturity all the roots of virtue during seven immeasurable aeons. This tradition, consequently, considers seven periods to be the time required for the attainment of Buddhahood).

According to Vinītadeva's *Nikāya-bhedopadarçana-saṃgraha*¹¹⁶⁴ some of the Hinayānist sects admit, in their turn, ten periods. We have thus a great many different traditions and interpretations (as regards the time of accumulating merit). It has, moreover, been said by Maitreya:¹¹⁶⁵ —

This is regarded as the first stage,

(Attained) after immeasurable aeons.¹¹⁶⁶

And: ¹¹⁶⁷ —

The end of the Path of Concentration,

Is attained after the termination of two immeasurable periods. According (to these two verses) three periods are likewise admitted. Now, these immeasurable periods of accumulating merit [54 b] do not begin immediately after (the Bodhisattva's Initial Vow. It is said in the *Ratnameghasūtra*:¹¹⁶⁸) — O noble youth, the state of a Buddha is completely attained (only) after many immeasurable aeons. O noble youth, the Buddha is unaccessible to measure, thought and investigation. — The Bodhisattva Sarvanīvaraṇaviṣkambhin¹¹⁶⁹ asked: — O Lord, is it not possible (for us) to become Buddhas after three im-

measurable periods? — The Lord replied: — O noble youth, how canst thou ask (such a question)? The attainment of the sphere of a Buddha by a Bodhisattva is a thing inconceivable to the mind, and it is not possible to reach this goal within the time of three immeasurable aeons. The periods (of Accumulation) commence, when the Bodhisattva has come to (the conception of) the unity of the universe. From that time the aeons are to be counted and not from (the Bodhisattva's Initial Vow).

And in the *Mahāyānasamgraha*¹¹⁷⁰ we read: —

Endowed with the power of good (qualities) and with that of his solemn oaths,

And, with a firm mind, venturing on Sublime Paths,
The Bodhisattva begins (his Accumulation of Merit)

For three immeasurable periods of aeons.

The *Mahāyāna-saṃgraha-upanibandhana*¹¹⁷¹ comments (this verse) as follows: — The good qualities mean the same as virtue, and (the Bodhisattva) being possessed of the power of virtue is spoken of as “endowed with the power of good qualities”. He is likewise regarded as possessing the power of (his) solemn oaths (and of prayer), since this power makes itself manifest in him. The first of these powers is concluded from the Bodhisattva's being unaccessible to harm from the part of hostile agencies, and the second — by his invariably meeting with a teacher,¹¹⁷² (who guides him in precepts). The firmness of (the Bodhisattva's) mind (shows itself) by his never giving up the thoughts directed toward Enlightenment, in spite of the attempts of bad friends to divert him. “Venturing on Sublime Paths” means, [55 a] that (the Bodhisattva) in this life¹¹⁷³ and in the future states of existence gives increase to all the virtuous qualities and never becomes destitute of any of them. Consequently, when he becomes possessed of the force of the roots of virtue and with that of his vows, obtains a firm mind, which it is impossible to divert, and is no more contented with slight, insignificant merits, — from that time the Bodhisattva begins (the Accumulation of Merit) for three immeasurable periods of aeons.

Some authorities say, that the immeasurable periods begin from the Path of Training, since it is said in the *Bodhisattva-bhūmi*:¹¹⁷⁴ —

During the first immeasurable period one abides on the Stage of Faith,¹¹⁷⁵) and, the latter having been terminated, the entrance upon the Stage of Joy is secured. And in the Commentary¹¹⁷⁶) it is to be read: — Because (the commencement of) this (first) immeasurable period from the Stage of Faith is made known by the Bodhisattva's being firmly rooted in virtue through his persistent, fiery energy.

All this requires accurate examination. If it is said, that (the first period) begins from the Stage of Faith, this does not mean, that it commences only with the Path of Training. In the same *Bodhisattva-bhūmi*¹¹⁷⁷) we read, that the Stage of Faith begins directly after the Initial Vow (of the Bodhisattva). And the *Abhidharma-samuccaya-bhāṣya*¹¹⁷⁸) says: —

The Bodhisattva, who has attained the Stage of Faith and got a firm position in the Mahāyānistic family, is not, however, able, — (during the period, that lasts from the moment of) his first great vow, and up to his entering the Stage of Joy, — to attain, alone and by himself, the passage out of this world. (Consequently, the first immeasurable period begins long before the Bodhisattva has entered upon the Path of Training), for, if this were otherwise, there would be a disagreement with Scripture as we have seen above, and with the statement of Abhayākara¹¹⁷⁹) that the first immeasurable period begins with the Path of Accumulating Merit and lasts till the end of the first stage. Therefore, the first period (in reality) commences, when (the Bodhisattva, abiding) on the Path of Accumulation, has become possessed of the power of virtue etc. [55 b].

Again, we read in the *Nirṇaya-saṃgraha*:¹¹⁸⁰)

How is it possible to attain Supreme Enlightenment during one single state of existence, if even the attainment of Arhatship requires not one life, but a long succession (of births)? (Answer): — It is possible by (miraculously) prolonging (the activity of) the vital force. And the Mādhyamika Dharmamitra¹¹⁸¹) says: — By the force of the (supernatural) faculties and the energy of the Bodhisattva, the three immeasurable periods may lose their obligatory character.

The Mahāyānistic traditions concerning the Buddha's Accumulation of Merit.

IV Ac₁b₂c₃. The tradition of the *Bodhisattva-piṭaka*¹¹⁸²) on this subject is as follows: — (Our Teacher) when he was existing in the form of the prince Caritavīrya, the son of the king Vijitāyus in the palace called Vijayadhvaṇa, worshipped the Buddha Mahāskandha, who had come into this world, and, having engendered the roots of virtue, accumulated merit for one immeasurable period of aeons and attained the first stage of Bodhisattva perfection.

Thereafter, having been born as the merchant Prajñābhadrā, the minister of king Sundarāloka (?)¹¹⁸³) in the city called Jambunadīsuvarṇa¹¹⁸⁴) (?) he worshipped the Buddha Ratnāṅga, who had appeared in this world, and took the latter's precepts to heart. From that time he began to accumulate merit for another immeasurable period and through this reached the seventh stage. Then, reborn as Megha, the son of a Brāhmaṇa, he studied the Vedas with the Brāhmaṇa Ratna, and after that set out to search for an object of worship. After having passed through many cities of Central India, he reached the market place of Padmavati, the residence of the king Arindama (?)¹¹⁸⁵) At that time the son of a Brāhmaṇa, Dīpaṃkara, had just attained Buddhahood under the name of Dīpaṃkara, and as he manifested himself in this world (as a Buddha), the gods appeared in the skies to greet him, with flowers, lutes [56 a], and cymbals in their hands and singing songs (of praise). This (Megha, the Brāhmaṇa's son) saw and asked the gods: "What are you doing there?" (The gods replied): — How doest thou not know? The Buddha Dīpaṃkara is residing here. Upon hearing this, (Megha) thought: — O, it is not easy to meet with the appearance of a Buddha. Therefore, I should well do, if I repay afterwards the money (which I have to bring) to my teacher and, with the hundred karṣapaṇas I have collected, to sacrifice to the Buddha. Having thus thought, he bought five blue lotus-flowers from the Brāhmaṇa's daughter Bhadrālābhikā¹¹⁸⁶) and promised, that she, as a reward (for aiding him in his pious action) would (henceforth) in all her births have a good husband. Then he strewed the flowers to the feet of the Buddha Dīpaṃkara, and having spread the skin of a black antelope before him, (addressed him as follows): — O Dīpaṃkara, thou all-seeing Buddha, take thou

to heart my best intentions and deign to place thy feet on this deer-skin. And, as the Buddha descended, Megha, delighted, prepared for him a seat, covered with a lion's skin of the colour of gold, and said: O Dīpaṃkara, thou all-seeing, if thou shalt not place thy feet on this and grant me thy prophecy, my body shall wither away on the spot. The teacher thus earnestly requested, sat down and spoke: O brethren, ye art not to tread upon the head of this youth, for he is (to become) the object of reverence for all living beings including the gods. In times to come is he to be Cākyaṃuni!

Thus he prophesied, and Megha, full of the highest delight, suddenly grew to the height of seven Tala-trees and, having practised 100,000 forms of meditation, attained the eighth stage, as it is said: —

Having presented the Buddha Dīpaṃkara with five lotus-flowers,

And made for him a seat out of a lion's skin,
I came to master the Teaching of Relativity,¹¹⁸⁷ [56 b]
And was foretold to be the foremost of the Cākyas.

Moreover, in Scripture, we read: —

At the time, when I received the prophecy of the Buddha Dīpaṃkara,

I attained the eighth stage (of a Bodhisattva)

And became possessed of the ten powers.

A certain teacher of the Chim-pa tribe says: —

The end of the three immeasurable periods coincides with the appearance of the Buddha Nakṣatrarāja. At that time Buddha had brought to accomplishment the Accumulation of Merit, but not completely, in all its forms. Therefore, (even) during this aeon, up to the time, when (human age in its regress had attained the limits of) twenty thousand years, and he was reborn as a teacher and Brāhmaṇa's son in the city of Ōner-Idan (?), he continued to accumulate merit. During the whole of this (immeasurable) period of time, the Teacher worshipped an infinite number of Buddhas and studied their Doctrinēs, as it is said in the *Candra-pradīpa*:¹¹⁸⁸ —

I have worshipped hundreds of millions of Buddhas,
And even more, — (a number infinite), — like that of the
sands of the Ganges,

And all these highest of living beings I have adored,
Sitting here on the Vulture's Peak.¹¹⁸⁹

The Attainment of Buddhahood according to Mahāyāna.

IV Acc₁b₂. (This paragraph deals with) the attainment of Supreme Enlightenment (by Buddha).

We have here to distinguish:

- a₁) The essential character of Buddhahood,
- b₁) The special narrative of the achievements performed by the Teacher,
- c₁) The investigation of the essence of the (three) different forms of the Doctrine.¹¹⁹⁰

The Essence of Buddhahood.

IV Acc₁b₂a₃. The state of a Buddha is (in the diverse canonical works) differently characterized: —

1) (Some) take in consideration three distinctive features: (the Buddha's) Body as the substratum, (His) Transcendental Wisdom as the quality of this substratum, and the acts (of the Buddha).

2) (Others) view five subjects, namely (the Buddha's) Body, Word, Mind, qualities and actions.¹¹⁹¹

3) (Still others) admit three characteristics: the removal (of the obscurations), the perception (of the Truth) and the (Buddha's) activity.

4) (And finally) there are authorities who characterize Buddhahood by two or three complements. As to the *Buddha-bhūmi-sūtra*¹¹⁹² — the version rendered by it considers the state of a Buddha to have five distinctive attributes. These five are as follows: —

- 1) The perfectly pure Absolute,¹¹⁹³
- 2) The (quiescent) Transcendental Wisdom resembling a mirror,¹¹⁹⁴
- 3) The Altruistic [57 a] Transcendental Wisdom¹¹⁹⁵ (characterized by equal treatment of oneself and others),
- 4) The Discriminative Transcendental Wisdom,¹¹⁹⁶
- 5) The (active) Transcendental Wisdom pursuing the welfare of living beings.¹¹⁹⁷

Moreover, (the state of a Buddha) is viewed from the standpoint of His three or four¹¹⁹⁸ Bodies.

Here we have to distinguish five points: —

- a₄) The essential character of the three Bodies,
- b₄) The etymology (of their Sanscrit names — *dharma-kāya*, *sambhoga-kāya* and *nirmāṇa-kāya*),
- c₄) The definite number of the Bodies (as corresponding to the aim of each),
- d₄) By what sort of intellect each of these Bodies is perceived,
- e₄) Varieties (of the Bodies).

The Essence of the three Bodies.

IV Acc₁b₂a₃a₄. It is said in the *Sūtrālamkāra*:¹¹⁹⁹) —

The Essential Cosmical Body, the Body of Bliss, and the Apparitional,

Such are the different forms of the Buddhas, — their immaculate Absolute Essence.

The varieties of the Bodies of the Buddhas are:

The Essential Body, the Body of Bliss,

And another form is the Apparitional,

The first form being the substratum of the other two.

Thus we have first of all the Essential Body, which is otherwise called the Fundamental or the Cosmical. (This form represents the (monistic) Absolute in its perfectly pure nature and the (quiescent) Transcendental Wisdom, that resembles a mirror.

The Body of Bliss includes two other forms of Divine Wisdom, — the Altruistic, abiding in the Altruistic Nirvāṇa,¹²⁰⁰) which is a result of the contemplation of equality in regard of oneself and other living beings, — and the Discriminative Transcendental Wisdom, perceiving everything cognisable without hindrance. The Apparitional Body is the Wisdom, acting in behalf of others, which conveys the fulfillment of all the projects of living beings by manifesting itself in various (miraculous) transformations.

The *Sūtrālamkāra*¹²⁰¹) says: —

The immeasurable transformations of the Buddhas are regarded as their Apparitional Body;

The complement of the double aim is thus founded upon — two of the Bodies.¹²⁰²)

Etymology of „dharma-kāya“, „sambhoga-kāya“ and „nirmāṇa-kāya“.

IV Acc₁b₂a₃b₄. The Sanscrit name for the Cosmical Body is *dharma-kāya*. The word *kāya* is derived from the verbal root

ci, — to collect, accumulate. (The Cosmical Body) is thus regarded as the accumulation, the aggregate of (all) the elements, uninfluenced (by defiling agencies).¹²⁰³) The *Satya-dvaya-vibhanga*¹²⁰⁴) accordingly says: —

The Cosmical Body is thus called,

Being the aggregate of all the elements,

The substratum of all the unthinkable virtues,

And the essence of all things, the nature of which agrees with Logic.

The Cosmical Body is thus viewed from the standpoint of its being all-pervading,¹²⁰⁵) [57 b], a receptacle of virtues, and demonstrable, as the essence (of all things).

The name for the Body of Bliss is *sambhoga-kāya*. The word *sambhoga* means “bliss, enjoyment”, and this appellation has been given to this Body, since it represents (an existence characterized by) the full enjoyment of the Truth of the Great Vehicle,¹²⁰⁶) as it is said: —

Perfectly enjoying the Truth.

Or: —

Since it takes delight in the Truth.

And: —

As it represents the complete enjoyment of the Truth. The Apparitional Body is called *nirmāṇa-kāya*. It is Apparitional, since it necessarily changes, has no stable existence, and constantly assumes new forms, as says the *Sūtrālamkāra*:¹²⁰⁷) —

By means of innumerable transformations, inconceivable to the mind,

(The Wisdom of the Buddha) brings about the fulfillment of all the projects of living beings.

The definite number of the Bodies in correspondence with their aim. —

IV Acc₁b₂a₃c₄. (We read in the *Sūtrālamkāra*:¹²⁰⁸) —

(All) the forms of the Buddhas are contained in the three Bodies,

Which represent the substratum, the fulfillment of one's own aim,

And that of others (respectively).

Thus we have the Body of Bliss as (the complement of) one's

own aim, the Apparitional, — as (that of) the welfare of others, and the Cosmical, — as the substratum of the former two.

The different kinds of Intellect, perceiving the Bodies.

IV Acc₁a₂d₃. The Cosmical Body in its complete form is accessible to the knowledge of the Buddha alone.¹²⁰⁹ Those, who have attained the eighth or the first stage, are capable of intuiting its refractions. And (the Bodhisattvas), who abide on the Stage of Faith, have but a general notion of it. As to the Body of Bliss, — there are two opinions, as to whose element it might be: — that, which considers it to be perceived exclusively by the Bodhisattvas, that have attained the tenth stage, and that, which admits it to the sphere of all, who have reached the main stages.

The first opinion is expressed in the *Ratnāvalī*¹²¹⁰ (in the passage, that ends with the verse:

The Lord of the region of unthinkable Divine Wisdom,

Is the Great Supreme God,¹²¹¹ —

and by the Mādhyamika Dharmamitra,¹²¹² who likewise says, that the Body of Bliss (proper) is perceived by those, who have attained the tenth stage.

As to the second version, we read in the *Triṣaṇa-saptati*:¹²¹³

Emerged from the immeasurable Accumulation of Virtue,
The sons of the Buddhas,¹²¹⁴ abiding on the ten stages,
Behold that Body, which [58 a] completely enjoys the Truth
of the Doctrine:

This Body becomes thus the element of such Bodhisattvas. As concerns the Apparitional Body, — its highest form, when needed, manifests itself after the Degree of Heat¹²¹⁵ but, in general, the manifestations of the Body begin with the great Path of Accumulation, as says the *Sūtrālamkāra*:¹²¹⁶ —

The Buddha, whom it is not easy to behold, may thus be seen.
And: —

It is possible to see him even before.

As to (the manifestations of the Apparitional Body) in the form of) incarnations etc. (we read in the *Abhisamayālamkāra*:¹²¹⁷ —

If all the factors (of perfection in the converts) are brought
to maturity,

Wherever and whenever His help is needed,
At that place and time He manifests Himself.

To those, that are not converted, as well as to the converts, that are unworthy,¹²¹⁸ the Buddha does not appear.

The *Sūtrālamkāra* says:¹²¹⁹ —

As in a broken water-pot

The reflection of the moon cannot be seen,

In the same way to those, that are evil,

The Buddha does not manifest Himself.

Varieties of the Bodies.

IV Acc₁b₂a₃e₄. In regard of the varieties of the Bodies, we first of all take into consideration the Cosmical Body. The *Suvarṇa-prabhāsa* says: — The Cosmical Body is that, which represents the Absolute Truth and the unerring Transcendental Wisdom. — The Cosmical Body may thus be viewed as the substratum and the essence of all the elements, as the Absolute and the Divine Transcendental Wisdom, and as either active¹²²⁰ or immutable¹²²¹. As concerns the Body of Bliss, we quote the opinion of the Mādhyamika Dharmamitra:¹²²² — The great Body of Bliss (proper) is perceived only by (the Bodhisattva) who has attained the tenth stage, but that, which, being (in reality) a special form of the Apparitional Body, seen already by the Bodhisattva, who has reached the first stage, — is likewise known as the Body of Bliss. The first of the varieties has five definite characteristics, which are as follows: — 1) The definite place, — is (the region) Akaniṣṭha.¹²²³ It is said in the Madhyama-āgama-pariccheda(?)¹²²⁴ that Akaniṣṭha forms a part of the Pure Spheres.¹²²⁵ And in the *Lankāvatāra*¹²²⁶ we read: —

In the delightful region Akaniṣṭha,

Shining with diverse jewels [58 b]

In the highest of the Pure Spheres,

The Supreme Buddha has come to full Enlightenment,

And as to the incarnate forms, —

Such attain Buddhahood here (in this world).

And in the Tantras: —

If the Pure Spheres are abandoned etc.

The teacher Kamalaçīla says: — Akaniṣṭha is (the realm of) the gods. One part of it is the residence of the gods of the Pure Spheres and there only the Saints have their dwelling. Above them there is a region, called the Abode of the Great Supreme God,¹²²⁷ where the Bodhisattvas that are on the

tenth stage, have their last birth. The incarnations of such Bodhisattvas (at the same time), manifest themselves here in this world. So is it said in Scripture. — The Mādhyamika Dharmamitra¹²²⁸) considers the abode of the Body of Bliss to be the region Ādhāra-garbha-puṣpa-alaṅkāra (?)¹²²⁹). He says: — 1.000.000.000 worlds of four continents¹²³⁰) form the three chiliocosms.¹²³¹) The latter, taken 1.000.000.000 times are equal to one Prasara-anusandhi (?)¹²³²). 1.000.000.000 such aggregates of worlds form one Prasara-tantu (?)¹²³³). This one, being in its turn taken 1.000.000.000 times constitutes one Madhya-prasara-tantu (?)^{1233a}) (Finally), the latter, multiplied by 1.000.000.000 is that, which is called the Puṣpa-ādhāra-garbha-alaṅkāra-vyūha (?), the sphere of Vairocana,¹²³⁴) on the palm of whose hand, in a minute particle of it, may be placed the Great Frozen Lake. This Vairocana is viewed as the Body of Bliss.

2) The definite Essence. (The Body of Bliss) is endowed with the (32) characteristic marks (of a Buddha)¹²³⁵) and with the (80) secondary features.¹²³⁶)

3) The definite circle of adherents is formed by the Bodhisattvas, who have attained the tenth stage.

4) The definite character of enjoyment is: — Taking delight in the Truth of the Great Vehicle.¹²³⁷)

5) The definite time is: — Eternity.

As regards the Apparitional Body, we read in the Sūtrālaṅkāra:¹²³⁸) —

By constantly showing acts of great dexterity,

Birth (in an individual form), the attainment of Enlightenment, and that of Nirvāṇa, —

This Apparitional Body proves a sure means of final deliverance.

Thus (we see the Apparitional Body) in four aspects. First of all it manifests itself as Viçvakarman¹²³⁹) or a Gandharva [59 a], then it appears in the form of birds and the like, further on — as a (human) incarnation (like that of) Čākyamuni, and, finally, as passing away into Nirvāṇa. Dharmamitra, in his turn, speaks of two forms, — that, which has and which has not attained complete maturity.

(From all that has been said, we see), that the numerous Bodhisattvas, who have attained the state of a Buddha, can

neither be regarded as (coalesced into) one single substance, nor may they, on the other hand, be viewed as a plurality of forms. — The ideas of unity and plurality cannot be applied (to Buddhahood). This is expressed by the Sūtrālaṅkāra¹²⁴⁰) as follows: —

With the Buddhas, in the aspect of the Absolute,

There is neither unity nor plurality, —

Since (from one point of view) they are bodiless like space,
And (from the other) still adhere to their previous bodily forms.

And:¹²⁴¹) —

(From the standpoint of) the Absolute Essence,

Buddhahood is not a unity,

For (the Bodhisattvas that have come to Enlightenment)
Belong to different families,

(The Accumulation of Merit) of each of them cannot be rendered fruitless,

Their moral feats are summarized and the course of moral progress is beginningless.

Neither is it a plurality, the Cosmical Body being an undifferentiated whole.

The Acts of the Buddha.

IV Acc₁b₂b₃. Although the acts of the Buddha are so numerous as to be inconceivable to our mind, still, having in view those, who demand a definite number, and, moreover, in order to examine more closely the principal achievements of the Buddha, the learned (usually) mention twelve acts. Kamalaçila says: — It is necessary to remove the impediments in regard of the thoughts, that concern the Buddha's Body and his twelve acts. And the Mādhyamika Dharmamitra¹²⁴²): — by means of (the narrative of) the twelve acts of the Buddha, beginning with his descent from Tuṣita,¹²⁴³) the converts are brought to maturity.

The Ratnāvalī¹²⁴⁴) speaks of the Buddha's acts as follows: —

(The Buddhas), guided by mercy, manifest (their achievements),

The coming (into this world), birth, enjoyment of life,

Departure from home, practise of asceticism,

The proceeding toward Enlightenment,

The victory over the Evil One and his hosts,

The exposition of the Doctrine,
 The descent from the abode of the gods,
 And, in a like way, the passing away into Nirvāṇa.
 According to this and similar passages, the Buddha's descent from the realm of the gods is regarded as one of his achievements. When he was residing in the city of India called Keçavaṭī¹²⁴⁵ the Lord [59 b] rose up to the realm of the gods in order to convert His mother, (who was reborn there). Thencefrom he descended, by means of a staircase of lapis-lazuli, and this His return is known as "the descent from the abode of the gods".

In the *Upāyakaucalya* and other Sūtras¹²⁴⁶ the fact of (Buddha's) fixing the time of the decline of His Doctrine is likewise considered to be one of His acts. (Buddha said) that the Doctrine would cease to exist, when there would be no need in it. He made this in order to prevent the arising of guilt, connected with the (forcible) rejection of the Doctrine. The *Suvarṇa-prabhāsottamā*¹²⁴⁷ says: —

The Buddhas do not pass away,
 And their Doctrines do not cease to exist,
 But, in the process of converting living beings,
 They, (from time to time), show the passing away into Nirvāṇa and the like.¹²⁴⁷

Some count the descent from the Tuṣita heavens among the acts of the Buddha, but others object to this, saying, that, since it is said in the Commentary on the *Sūtrālamkāra*:¹²⁴⁸ —

Showing the dwelling in the region of Tuṣita, —

In the Commentary on the *Abhisamayālamkāra*:¹²⁴⁹ —

By manifesting oneself as residing in the abode of Tuṣita, —
 and the *Uttaratantra*:¹²⁵⁰ — He became born etc., —

the Buddha's residing in Tuṣita is regarded as previous to His twelve acts. This, however, disagrees with the great Commentary on the *Samdhi-nirmocana-sūtra*,¹²⁵¹ where it is said: — (The Buddha) in His Apparitional form exhibits, simultaneously, in all the regions of the world, His twelve acts, to begin with the first — His descent from Tuṣita, and up to the last — the Great Nirvāṇa. Now, there may arise the question, as to which of the said acts being peculiar to the Buddha, and which — to the Bodhisattva. It is said in the *Pitṛ-putra-samāgama-sūtra*,¹²⁵² that the Highest of Sages, has, an im-

measurable period of aeons before, attained Enlightenment in the world called Indraketu, and that now He (constantly) manifests Himself in the form of a Buddha or a Bodhisattva, pursuing the welfare of living beings. [60 a] It is said as follows:

O Lord, in eight milliards of forms,
 Thou hast manifested thyself as a Buddha,
 Nevertheless, not satisfied with this,
 Thou hast again directed Thy mind toward Enlightenment;
 For skilful in the way of exercising Thy power,
 By bringing to purification thousands of Buddhaic worlds,
 Thou, o Buddha, art searched for by all living beings.
 And at present, having made Thy first Initial Vow,
 Here and there Thou doest appear.
 And even now, Thou, o Greatest of Leaders,
 Showest Thyself in innumerable hosts of Buddhas.

And in the *Saddharma-puṇḍarīka*¹²⁵³ we read: —

For hundreds and thousands of aeons,
 The duration of which cannot be measured,
 I have attained Supreme Enlightenment (again and again)
 And have constantly preached the Doctrine.

From all this we see, that (the Teacher) has attained Buddhahood long before (His manifesting the twelve acts), which, consequently, are all to be equally viewed (as those of the Buddha). However, there are other points of view, as regards this subject, which are to be found with the different schools. Of these the Hinayānist tradition has been mentioned by me before. According to the versions of (especially) Mahāyānist character, the Buddhas, having attained Enlightenment in the regions of Akaniṣṭha, exhibit, subsequently, their twelve acts here, in the world of gross bodies. It is said in the *Lankāvatāra*:¹²⁵⁴

In the world of gross bodies and in the immaterial sphere,
 The Buddhas cannot attain Enlightenment,
 Only in Akaniṣṭha, the sphere of pure matter,
 Free from passions, thou canst become a Buddha.

In the *Ghanavyūha-sūtra*:¹²⁵⁵ —

All the Buddhas (attain Enlightenment) in Akaniṣṭha,
 And those, who have not become Buddhas (there),
 Cannot exhibit the twelve acts in the world of gross bodies.

The *Uttaratantra*¹²⁵⁶) says: —

The Wisdom of the Universe, having mercifully looked down
upon all living beings,

Has, without changing His Cosmical Essence,
Manifested Himself in the form of diverse incarnations. [60b]
He assumed the birth (in an individual form),
Descended from the region of Tuṣita,
Entered His mother's womb, became born,
Showed His skill in arts and sports,
Led a merry life amongst women,
Then, departed (from home), practised asceticism,
Came to Bodhimaṇḍa, vanquished the Evil One and his hosts,
Attained Supreme Enlightenment,
Turned the Wheel of the Doctrine,
And passed away into Nirvāṇa.

These acts He demonstrated in the impure spheres,
As long as He was abiding in this world.

(The twelve acts) are, consequently, ascribed to the Apparitional Body. It is said, moreover, in the *Vyākhyāyukti*:¹²⁵⁷) — From the time of His existence as a teacher and Brāhmaṇa's son, Buddha manifested Himself only in one of His Apparitional forms. How that? (Guṇamati)¹²⁵⁸) comments this passage as follows: — The Lord, in the times of the Buddha Kācyapa, manifested himself in one of His Apparitional forms, as Brahmācārī, a teacher and Brāhmaṇa's son. Thereafter He was reborn as Çvetaketu in the Tuṣita heavens, and then became Sarvārthasiddha, the son of Çuddhodana. He dwelt in a royal palace, from which He (ultimately) departed, went to Ārāḍakalāma¹²⁵⁹) and other (heretical teachers) in search of the Path for Attaining Enlightenment. After that He gradually attained the state of a Buddha, preached His Doctrine, and then, gradually passed away into Nirvāṇa. During all this time He showed only one of His Apparitional forms.

Vaṅīçvarakīrti says: —

Victorious be He, who, having perceived the Absolute Truth
in Akanīṣṭha,
Has assumed the form of Çvetaketu, to act in behalf of the
denizens of Tuṣita,
And after that, for the sake of the living beings of this world,

Has manifested Himself as the Highest of the Çākyaas,
Has vanquished the Lord of Death and showed His miraculous
feats.

Thus, according to this and many other similar traditions, the Teacher, having accomplished the Accumulation of Merit [61 a], attained the tenth stage and the uttermost limits of phenomenal existence, became a Buddha in Akanīṣṭha and after that demonstrated in the world of gross bodies His twelve acts, which are, consequently, all of them, to be viewed as solely those of the Buddha.

Çākyaamitra and others, who hold the doctrine of the Guhyasamāja, say, that the Teacher, when He was practising asceticism, left His worldly frame on the banks of the Nairanjana river, and, in His spiritual form, rose up to the Akanīṣṭha heavens, where He became a Buddha in the form of the Body of Bliss. Thereupon the spirit again descended into the Body wearied by penance, and after that, the other acts, the arrival at Bodhimaṇḍa etc. were performed. Consequently, to speak with the said authorities, the acts preceding the practice of asceticism are to be regarded as those of the Bodhisattva, and those, performed subsequently, — as the acts of the Buddha. The great translator, the Incarnation (of Atiça) — Ratnabhadra, in his Refutation of the incorrect spells, shares the same opinion. The Mādhyamika Dharmamitra in his turn says, that the Buddha, having attained Enlightenment in Akanīṣṭha, exercises his activity there, and that the Buddha in such a form, and He, who has demonstrated the twelve acts in the world of gross bodies exclusively, are to be regarded as two (separate manifestations).

The tradition in common with all the Vehicles is rendered, by the *Abhidharma-samuccaya*¹²⁶⁰) as follows: — Who is He, the Buddha, inconceivable to our mind? (Answer) It is the individual, who, from the time of His residing in the Tuṣita heavens and, up to that of the great Nirvāṇa, has demonstrated in the world of gross bodies all the acts of the Bodhisattva and those of the Buddha.

The *Abhidharma-samuccaya-bhāṣya*¹²⁶¹) gives the following explanation: — In saying "all the acts of the Bodhisattva", the author of the main work means those exhibited in the period, beginning with the Teacher's abiding in Tuṣita and

up to His victory over the Evil One. "The acts of the Buddha" are those, that begin with the attainment of Enlightenment and end with the final Rest. [61 b] Such is the direct meaning of the words.

As concerns this narrative of ours, (the order of the Buddha's acts, given by it) is founded upon the verses of the *Uttaratantra*. After the Brāhmaṇa's son had died, the Teacher was reborn in Tuṣita as Çvetaketu and preached His Doctrine to the gods. At that time, by the force of His own virtues, and that of the blessing of (all) the Buddhas, He came to hear, from the sounds of celestial music, the following words:¹²⁶²) —

O Thou, treasury of boundless virtues,
Displaying the light of High Wisdom, knowledge, memory
and understanding,
And endowed with matchless powers, —
Remember Thou the prophecy of Dipamkara.
Although,¹²⁶³) Highest of living beings,
This abode of Tuṣita shines with the splendour of Thy virtues,
Still, as Thou hast a mind full of great mercy,
Let the rain of it descend (on earth) from the miraculous
banner of Commiseration.
The time is come, be Thou not indifferent,
And, as Thou art merciful, grant Thy ear to this prayer.

Notes.

1 These translations are in need of revision, since there are considerable mistakes in which both translations always agree.

2 Bod-Chos-hbyuñ.

1 Tib. *bdun-ldan* = Sanscr. *Saptāçva*, *Saptāçva-vāhana*, — «possessed of seven» — the seven horses of the sun's chariot.

2 tib. *thugs-bskyed* = (bodhi-) *citta-utpāda*; definition cf. below 47 a. 5. Cf. also Bodhicaryāvatāra I 15. 16.

3 tib. *dge-tshogs* = *kuçala-sāmbhāra* — "Accumulation of Merit", consists of *bsod-nams-kyi-tshogs* = *puṇya-sāmbhāra* "Accumulation of Virtue" and *ye-çes-kyi-tshogs* = *jñāna-sāmbhāra* — "Accumulation of Transcendental Wisdom"; cf. below 49 a. 3 ff.

4 Tib. *sku-gsum* "The Three Bodies (of Buddha)" — *sāmbhoga-kāya* — the Body of Bliss — Buddha in the heaven Akaṇiṣṭha (cf. below 57 a. 4, 58 a. 6—b. 5), *nirmāṇa-kāya* — the Incarnate Form (in the person of Çākyamuni

etc. cf. 57 a. 45, — b. 2, 3), and *dharmakāya* — the Cosmical Body, representing the Universe sub specie aeternitatis. On the *dharmakāya* and its identification with the Absolute cf. below 57 a. 3, 58 a. 4. Cf. also "Conception of Buddhist Nirvāṇa" p. 33.

5 tib. *gzun-ḥdzin-gos-bral-ba* = *grāhya-grāhaka-rahita*. This passage refers to Buddha viewed as the Absolute. Cf. Vasubandhu's Commentary on *Sūtrālaṃkāra* VI. 7. — "*dharmadhātōḥ pratyakṣato gamane dṛṣṭvā-lakṣaṇena viyukto grāhya-grāhaka-lakṣaṇene' yaṁ darçana-mārga-avasthā*". Cf. also Aṣṭa-sāhasrikāpiṇḍārtha Tg. MDO. XIV 333 a. 7. The Sanscrit text of this verse, preserved in Haribhadra's *Abhisamayālaṃkāra* (MS. Minaev 23 b. 4.) is als follows: *Prajñāpāramitā jñānam advayam, sa Tathāgataḥ* — The Climax of Wisdom is the unique (undifferentiated) Divine Wisdom. This is the Buddha. A more theistic conception of Buddhahood is to be found in the *Uttaratantra* (Tib. *Rgyud-bla-ma*) of Maitreya-Asanga, where the Buddha is spoken of as eternal (*ḥdus-ma-byas* = *asaṃskṛta*, — which term is explained as *thog -ma -dbus-mthah-med-pa* — having neither beginning, middle nor end), — and endowed with Wisdom, Love, and Power (*mkhyen-dan-brtse-dan-nus-pa-ldan* = *jñāna-kṛpā-sāmarthyavān*) (Tg. MDO. XLIV 55 a. 3-7).

6 Tib. *bya-lam* "the path of birds".

7 Tib. *chu-ḥdzin* = *jaladhara* "the bearer of water".

8 Tib. *ñon-moñs-kyi-sgrib-pa* = *kleṣa-āvaraṇa* — the Obscuration of Passion and *çes-byaḥi-sgrib-pa* = *jñeya-āvaraṇa* — the Obscuration of Ignorance.

9 An allusion to the *Apratiṣṭhita-nirvāṇa*. On the latter as the form of existence peculiar to the *sāmbhoga-kāya* and Buddha in this form regarded as the Supreme God, cf. below 57 a. 4 and 57 b. 4.

10 Tib. *rañ-byuñ* = *Svayambhū*. The xyl. has "*rab-byuñ*".

11 Tib. *sbyin-dgra* = *Yajñāri* "The enemy of sacrifices".

12 Tib. *gtsug-na-zla-ba* = *Candraçekhara* — "with the moon in his diadem". 13 tib. *log-ḥdren* = *Vinayaka*.

14 Tib. *skem-byed*.

15 Tib. *mig-stoñ* = *Sahasrākṣa* — "endowed with 1000 eyes".

16 Tib. *ḥtsho-byed* = *Jiva*.

17 Tib. *ston-par khas-ḥche che-bar mñon-rlom* etc. "*khas-ḥche che-bar*" is a form of alliteration corresponding, in Indian poetics, to the *Chekānuprāsa*; cf. *Alaṃkārasarvasva*.

18 tib. *srid-gsum* = *tribhuvana* — the human world, the realm of the gods and the infernal regions, or = *kham-gsum*. Cf. below p. 17, note 131.

19 tib. *ḥdren-byed ñams-byed*. *ḥdren-byed* is a literal translation of the Sanscrit *netra* or *nayana* — "the eye".

20 Gautama.

21 tib. *rig-byed-gzun-ḥdzin*.

22 tib. *nam-mkhaḥi-gos-can* cf. Nyāyabindu B. B. 62. 19, 63. 10, 93. 1.

23 The Çrāvakas, Pratyekabuddhas and Bodhisattvas are respectively compared to the bees that are satisfied by merely beholding the flower, those that enjoy its odour, and those striving to obtain from it honey — the true essence of Buddha's teaching.

24 Tib. *ñer-zi* = *upaçama* "Pacification", "Quiescence".

25 Tib. *chos-rnams-sdud-mdzad*. These are: —

a) Of Hinayānistic Scripture: —

Ānanda — the Compiler of the Sūtras cf. below 92 b. 2—93 b. 3.

Upāli — the Compiler of the Vinaya cf. below 93 b. 4—94 a. 2.

Mahākācyapa — the Compiler of the Abhidharma cf. below 94 a. 2—3.

b) Of the Mahāyāna: —

the Bodhisattva Mañjuçrī — Compiler of the Abhidharma,

„ „ Maitreya — „ Vinaya,

„ „ Vajrapāṇi — „ Sūtras cf. below, 101 a. 4.

26 Tib. *rtag-chad smra-baḥi-lta-ba* — *śūçvatavāda* and *uccheda-vāda*.

27 Tib. *dkar-phyogs-lha-rnams* “the gods of the light (white) quarter”, according to the Tibetan tradition “those that rejoice in virtuous deeds”. They are opposed to *nag-phyogs-kyi-lha-rnams* — “the divinities of the dark quarter, those that rejoice in deeds of sin.

28 cf. M. V. § 125.

29 Tib. *ñag-gi-yul-las hḍas* “passed beyond the sphere of words”.

30 The celebrated Teachers of Buddhism in India — Nāgārjuna, Āryasāṅga, Āryadeva etc. The prophecy, as rendered by the Lankāvatāra and Mañjuçrīmūlatantra cf. below — with regard to Nāgārjuna — 105 b. 3—6, and to Asaṅga 105 b. 6—106 a. 3.

In this verse there are 12 varieties of Chekānuprāsa:

(a) *rgyal-ba mchog-gis mchog-tu* “by the Highest of Buddhas as great” (*mchog-gis* — “by the Highest”; *mchog-tu* — “as great”).

(b) *luṅ-bstan-bstan-pa* — “...foretold, of the Doctrine...” (*luṅ-bstan* “foretold”; *bstan-pa* “the Doctrine”);

(c) *dar-mdzad mdzad-pa dri-med* — “...the Propagators, the stainless work...” (*dar-mdzad* — “the Propagators”; *mdzad-pa dri-med* — “the stainless work”);

(d) *mñah; mñah-bdag* — “...‘apprehending, of the Lord...” (*mñah* mastering, apprehending”; *mñah-bdag* — the Lord”);

(e) *dam-paḥi dam-paḥi-chos* — “... the Great One, the Highest Truth...” (*dam-paḥi* — “of the Great One”; *dam-paḥi-chos* = *sad-dharma* — “the Highest Truth...” lit. — “Doctrine”);

(f) *kun kun-tu bzun-phyir* — “...all of it completely possessing...” (*kun* — “all”; *kun-tu* — “completely”);

(g) *theg-pa-gsum-gyi-tshul-tshul-bžin* “...of the three Vehicles the systems duly...” (*tshul* — “system”; *tshul-bžin* — “duly”);

(h) *rab-ston ston-paḥi* — “...well expounded; the Teacher’s...” (*rab-ston* — “well expounded”; *ston-pa* — “the Teacher”);

(i) *gsuṅ-rab rab-tu* etc. — “...Word perfectly etc...” (*gsuṅ-rab* — “Word (Scripture);” *rab-tu* — “perfectly”);

(k) *mñah-baḥi-thugs; thugs-rjes* — “...with powerful mind, mercifully...” (*mñah-baḥi-thugs* — “powerful mind”; *thugs-rjes* — “out of mercy”);

(l—m) *dgoṅs-ḥgrel ḥgrel-bḥad bḥad-pa* — “...primary and secondary comments uttered...” (*dgoṅs-ḥgrel* = Sanscr. *vṛtti* — “primary commentary”; *ḥgrel-bḥad* = Sanscr. *ṭippaṇi* — “secondary Comment”; *bḥad-pa* — “uttered, spoke”).

31 The Hinayāna is sometimes regarded as consisting of two independent parts: — the Vehicle of the Çrāvakas and that of the Pratyekabuddhas.

32 cf. note 2 l—m.

33 The fundamental Scripture of Buddhism (*pravacana*), the Tibetan translation of which is the *Bkaḥ-ḥgyur*.

34 The division of Çāstras — tib. *Bstan-ḥgyur*.

35 Tib. *bslab-pa-gsum*. (a) *tshul-khrims-kyi-bslab-pa* = *adhiçila-çikṣā* — the Discipline of Morals.

(b) *sems-kyi-bslab-pa* = *adhicitta-çikṣā* — the Discipline of the Mind, otherwise termed *tiṅ-ñe-hdzin-gyi-bslab-pa* = *adhisamādhi-çikṣā* — the Discipline of Meditation.

(c) *çes-rab-kyi-bslab-pa* = *adhiprajñā-çikṣā* — the Discipline of high (analytic) Wisdom.

36 Tib. *bsdu-ba-bži* = *catvāri saṃgraha-vastūni*: —

(a) *mkho-ba-sbyin-pa* = *dāna* — charity.

(b) *sñan-par-smra-ba* = *priya-vādītā* — fine, polite speech.

(c) *don-spyod-pa* = *artha-caryā* — favourable acts.

(d) *don-mthun-pa* = *samāna-arthatā* — common interest. cf. below 50 b. 5 and M. V. § 35.

38 Tib. *byin-zas* = *haviṛbhuj* or *hutāçana* — “the devourer of oblations”.

39 Tib. *brda-sprod-tshig* — grammatically correct words.

40 Xyl. corrupt. Read *gzun-gnas* for *gzur-gnas*.

41 Tib. *dam-paḥi-chos* = *saddharma*. For definition cf. below.

42 Tib. *rdzu-ḥphrul-gyi-rkaṅ-pa-bži* = *ṛddhipāda* cf. M. V. § 40.

43 Tib. *chu-srin-rgyal-mtshan-can* = *Makaradhvajā* — “the Owner of the Crocodile Ensign.”

44 Tib. *smiṅ-grol-gyi-žin* — “the field of Conversion and Salvation”.

45 cf. above p. 6 note 36.

46 Tib. *chos-kyi-ḥkhor-lo-bskor-ba* = *dharma-cakra-pravartana* — “Turning the Wheel of the Doctrine”.

Three divisions of Scripture are known, with regard to time and contents: —

(a) Early Scripture (tib. *bkaḥ-daṅ-po*) — the Hinayāna.

(b) Intermediate (tib. *bkaḥ-bar-ba*) — the Mādhyamika Doctrine and the Prajñā-pāramitā.

(c) Latest (tib. *bkaḥ-ṭha-ma*) — the Yogācāra Doctrine. cf. below 76 b. 6—80 a. 3.

47 cf. below 97 b. 3—4, 104 b. 4—6.

48 Tib. *Byaṅ-chub-sems-dpaḥi-sde-snod*. Kangyur DKON. III. 160 b.5., quoted in the Vyākhyāyukti 136 b. 3—4.

49 Tib. *Rnam-bḥad-rigs-pa*, The work of Vasubandhu, one of his *Prakaranas*; tib. translation — Tangyur MDO LVIII 136 b. 4—137 a. 8 (condensed).

50 cf. p. 6 note 35. 51 *ibid.* 52 *ibid.*

53 Tib. *kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa* = *saṃkleṣa*.

54 Tib. *las-kyi-kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa* = *karma-saṃkleṣa*.

55 Tib. *ñon-moṅs-paḥi-kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa* = *kleṣa-saṃkleṣa*.

56 Tib. *skye-baḥi-kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa* = *jāti-saṃkleṣa*. Guṇamati in his *Vyākhyāyuktīṭikā* (Tg. MDO. LX. 16 b. 5—8) enlarges upon this subject as follows: — *ñon-moṅs-paḥi-kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa* *daṅ las-kyi-kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-*

pa dañ skye-baḥi-kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa-ste; ñon-moṅs-pa-ñid kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa-yin-pas ñon-moṅs-paḥi-kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa-ste. las dañ skye-baḥi-kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa-gñis kyañ de-bñin-no. de-la yan-lag gsum-po ma-rig-pa dañ sred-pa dañ len-pa-dag-ni ñon-moṅs-paḥi-kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa-yin-no. ḥdu-byed dañ srid-pa dañ yan-lag-gñis-ni las-kyi-kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa-yin-te. rnam-par-ces-pa-la-sogs-pa yan-lag lhag-ma-rnams-ni skye-baḥi-kun-nas-ñon-moṅs-pa-yin-no. Accordingly, the members 1, 8, and 9 of the formula of Evolution (i. e. avidyā, trṣṇā and upādāna) form "the defilement of passion" (kleṣa-saṃkleṣa), — the members 2, 10 (saṃskāra and bhava) — the defilement of former deeds, and the remaining seven (vijñāna, nāma-rūpa, ṣaḍ-āyatana, sparśa, vedanā, jāti, and jarā-marana) — the "defilement of birth" (jāti-saṃkleṣa).

57 Tib. dbaṅ-poḥi-ngo bsruṅs-pas — "by guarding the doors of the senses".

58 Tangyur MDO LVIII 135 b. 6—7.

59 Tib. thos-pa yoṅs-su-byañ-bar ḥgyur-ba — "Complete purification of the matters studied".

60 Prajñāpāramitā. Xyl. corrupt. Read according to Tg. ces-rab-kyi-don etc. for ces-rab-kyis.

61 This and the following is condensed from the Vyākhyāyukti. Ibid. 135 b. 7—136 a. 8.

62 cf. "Conception of Buddhist Nirvāna" p. 17. Correct bden-pa-rtoḡs-pa for bden-par-rtoḡs-pa.

63 Tib. thos-pa-las-byuñ-baḥi-ces-rab = cṛutimayī prajñā. cf. M. V. § 65.

64 Tib. bsam-pa-las-byuñ-baḥi-ces-rab = cintamayī prajñā. Ibid.

65 Tib. bsgom-pa-las-byuñ-baḥi-ces-rab = bhāvanāmayī prajñā. Ibid. This passage is likewise condensed from the Vyākhyāyukti. (Tg. MDO. LVIII 136 a. 8—b. 3).

66 Tangyur MDO LVIII. 142 a. 3—5.

67 Tg. yon-tan-lña for phan-yon-rnam-pa-lña.

68 Tib. ḥphags-paḥi-ces-rab-kyi-mig sbyoñ-bar-byed-pa — "Purification of the vision of Highest Wisdom, the attribute of a Saint". This ḥphags-paḥi-ces-rab is synonymous with ḥjig-rten-las-ḥdas-paḥi-ces-rab = lokottarā prajñā and with yogipratyakṣa. Cf. "Conception of Buddhist Nirvana" p. 16—20.

69 Tg. LVIII. 141 a. 4—8.

70 Tib. byañ-chub-kyi-phyogs = bodhi-pakṣa. These are (thirty seven in number): —

dran-pa-ñe-bar-gžag-pa-bži = catvāri smṛtyupasthānāni.

yañ-dag-par-spoñ-pa-bži = catvāri prahāṇāni.

rdzu-ḥphrul-gyi-rkañ-pa-bži = catvāra rddhi-pādāḥ.

dbaṅ-po-lña = pañca indriyāṇi.

stobs-lña = pañca balāni.

byañ-chub-yan-lag-bdun = sapta bodhy-angāni.

ḥphags-paḥi-lam-yañ-lag-brgyad = ārya-aṣṭāṅga-mārga.

71 Tg. MDO. LVIII. 141 a. 8—b. 3.

72 Tib. rgyud-smñn-pa-rnams-la. Tg. has rgyu-smñn-pa.

73 Tg. 141 b. 3—7.

74 cf. Meghadūta, Pūrvamegha v. 33 (toya-kṛiḍā-nirata-yuvati etc.).

75 Correct, according to Tg. (141 b. 5) yañ-ḥbyuñ-baḥi-sred-pa for ... srid-pa.

76 Tib. bsam-gtan = dhyāna (of four kinds cf. M. V. § 67).

77 Tib. mñon-par-ces-pa = abhijñā cf. M. V. § 14.

78 Tib. tshad-med-pa = apramāṇa ibid. § 69.

79 Tib. rnam-par-thar-ba = vimokṣa ibid. § 70.

80 Tib. ḥjig-tshogs = satkāya, defined as zag-bcas-kyi-phuñ-po-lña — sāsraṇvāḥ pañca skandhāḥ — the five groups of elements influenced by passions.

81 Tib. gzuñs = dhāraṇi.

82 Tib. Byams-pa-señ-ge-sgraḥi-mdo. Kg. DKON V. 82 a. 4—5. The Kg. has: mi gañ-gis-ni Gangāḥi bye-sñed-kyi ḥjig-rten-khams-mchog rin-chen gañ-byas-te dgaḥ-mchog-sems-kyis etc.

83 Tib. sañs-rgyas-ñiñ = buddha-kṣetra.

84 Kg. DKON. V. 82 a. 1—2. —

Stoñ-chen-khams-ni rin-chen gser-dag-gis

bkañ-ste gañ-la sbyin-pa byed-pa-ni

tshig-bžihi tshigs-su-bcad-pa-gcig brjod-pas

ji-ltar phan-ḥdogs de-ltar ḥgyur-ma-yin.

85 Tib. Señ-ges-ñus-paḥi-mdo. Kg. DKON. VI. 27 b. 4. Quoted in the Çikṣā-samuccaya BB. 53. 8 — jāti-smarā dharma-dānāt.

86 Tib. Kluḥi-rgyal-po rgya-mtshos ṣus-paḥi-mdo. Kg. MDO. XIV, 125 a. 4.

87 Tib. Rin-chen-phreñ-ba. The Work of Nāgārjuna Tg. MDO. XCIV, 143 a. 2. The Tg. has: chos-gzuñ-don-dag dran-pa for gzuñ-gi-don-dag dran-pa.

88 Tib. Lhag-paḥi-bsam-pa-bskul-baḥi-mdo. Quoted in the Çikṣā-samuccaya B. B. 351. 1—8: — yathoktam Ārya-adhyācāya-saṃcodana-sūtre viṃṣatir ime Maitreya anuṣaṃsā nirāṃśa-dāne yo lābhā-satkāram apratikāṅkṣan dharma-dānaṃ dadāti (dadāmi?). Katame viṃṣatīḥ yaduta smṛtimāṃś ca bhavati matimāṃś ca bhavati buddhimāṃś ca bhavati gatimāṃś ca bhavati dhṛtimāṃś ca bhavati prajñāṃś ca bhavati lokottarāṃś ca prajñāṃś anuvīdhyati alpa-rāgo bhavati alpa-dveṣo alpa-mohaḥ. Māraḥ ca asya avatāraṃ na labhate buddhair bhagavadbhiḥ samavāhriyate amanuṣyāḥ cai' naṃ rakṣanti devāḥ ca asya ojaḥ kāye prakṣipanti amitrāḥ (sic) ca asya avatāraṃ na labhante mitrāṇi ca asya abhedyāni bhavanti ādeya-vacanaḥ ca bhavati vaiṣṭhādyāṃś ca (sic) pratilabhate saumanasya-bahulaḥ ca bhavati vidvat-praṣastaḥ ca anusmaraṇīyaṃ ca asya tad dharma-dānaṃ bhavati ime Maitreya viṃṣatir anuṣaṃsā iti.

89 Tib. blo = buddhi. 90 Tib. blo-gros = mati.

91 Tib. ḥjig-rten-las-ḥdas-paḥi-ces-rab = lokottarā prajñā is the same as ḥphags-paḥi-ces-rab cf. above p. 10 note 68.

92 Tib. glags = avatāra. 93 Tib. mi-ma-yin-pa = amanuṣya.

94 Tib. mdañs = ojas. 95 Tib. mi-ḥjigs-pa = vaiṣṭhādyā cf. M. V. § 8.

96 Tib. Bslab-btus, B. B. p. 350. 24 — dharma-dānaṃ nirāṃśam puṇya-vṛddhi-nimittam bhavati and Kārikā XXVI — sarvavasthāsu sattvārtho dharma-dānaṃ nirāṃśam bodhi-cittam ca puṇyasya vṛddhi-hetuḥ samāsataḥ.

97 Çṛāvaka-yāna-abhisamaya-gotra, pratyekabuddha-yāna-abhisamaya-gotra, tathāgata-yāna-abhisamaya-gotra — M. V. § 61.

98 Tg. MDO. LVIII 141 a. 1—2. 99 Tib. mñon-pa-kun-las-btus-pa. The Work of Āryasāṅga. Ibid. LVI, 123 b. 5.

100 Correct ḥdzin-pa dañ kha-ton-byed-pa dañ bčad-pa-ni... for kha-ton-byed-pa dan bčad-pas.

101 Tib. Luñ-rnam-ḥbyed. Kangyur ḤDUL. VI—IX.

102 Tib. *phuñ-po* = *skandha*. 103 Tib. *kham* = *dhātu*.

104 Tib. *skye-mched* = *āyatana*.

105 Tib. *rtēn-ciñ-hbrel-par-hbyuñ-ba* = *pratītya-samutpāda*.

106 Jātakamālā (ed. Kern, Harvard Series 1891) p. 214.14—215.2 (Sutasoma-jātaka).

107 *dīpaḥ śrutam moha-tamaḥ-pramāthi caurādy-ahāryam paramam dhanam ca*

sañmoha-ṣatru-vyathanāya ṣastram nayopadeṣṭā paramaḥ ca mantri (verse 32).

108 Māra.

109 *param nidhānam yačasah śriyaḥ ca* (end of verse 33) correct *grags* *dañ dpal-gyi-gter* for *grags* *dañ dpal* *dañ gter*.

110 *satsaṃgame prābhṛta-ṣibharasya sabhāsu vidvaj-jana-rañjanasya, para-pravāda-dyuti-bhāskarasya (viṣeṣahetuḥ) ...* (pada 1, 2, 3 of verse 34).

111 *vinīta-dīpta-pratibhojjvalasya prasahya kirti-pratibodhanasya, vāk-sauśhavyasya' pi viṣeṣahetuḥ yogāt prasannārthagatīḥ śrutaśrīḥ* (verse 37).

112 *artha* is here in the sense of *bhūtaḥ sadbhūto' rthaḥ* cf. Nyāyabindu B. B. p. 11. 18. ff. (on yogipratyakṣa).

113 In tib. *bsgoms* (= *bhāvanā*) stands for *yoga* of the original. Prof. J. Speyer's translation of this passage is quite wrong.

114 *Śrutvā ca vairodhika-doṣa-muktaṁ trivarga-mārgam samupācgrayante Śrutānusāra-pratipatti-sārās taranīy akreḥreṇa ca janma-durgam.* (verse 38).

115 Tib. *hkhōr-gsum* = *trivarga* i. e. *dharma, artha, kāma* — religion, wealth and love.

116 Tg. MDO. LXIII. 27 a. 8—b. 1.

117 Tib. De-bžin-gcegs-paḥi-gsañ-ba-bstan-pa. Kg. DKON. I. 130 b. 7—131 a. 1.

118 Tib. Blo-gros-rgya-mtshos-žus-paḥi-mdo. Kg. MDO. XIV, 51 b. 1 (1st and 2nd verse) and 52 a. 1. (3rd verse) quoted in the *Çikṣāsamuccaya* p. 43—44.

119 *Parigrhīto bhavati* (sic) *jinebhir devebhi nāgebhi ca kiṃnarebhiḥ* (sic) *punvena jñānena parigrhītaḥ saddharmadhāritva* (sic) *tathāgatānām.* p. 43. 6—9.

120 Omitted in the *Çikṣāsamuccaya*.

121 *Çakro 'tha Brahmā tatha* (sic) *lokapālo manuṣya-rājā bhuvī cakravartī sukhena saukhyena ca bodhi* (sic) *budhyate saddharmadhāritva tathāgatānām.*

122 Sic according to the passage in the *Prajñāpāramitā* quoted below. To speak with the Lamas, not merely a *theg-chen-gyi-grub-mīthaḥ-smra-ba* (expounder of Mahāyānistic teachings) is meant here, but a Bodhisattva, one who belongs himself to the family of the High Vehicle — a *theg-chen-gyi gañ-zag*.

123 Here the first four subdivisions of the Path — the *sambhāra* —, *prayoga* —, *darśana* —, and *bhāvanā-mārga* are meant.

124 The *mī-slob-lam* = *aṣaika-mārga*.

125 *Çikṣāsamuccaya* B. B. 351. 13—352. 1 ... *ye trisāhasra-mahā-sahāstre lokadhātāu sattvās te sarve arhattvaṁ prāpnuyus teṣāṁ ca arhattvaṁ yad dānamayaṁ puṇya-kriyā-vastu śīlamayaṁ puṇya-kriyā-vastu bhāvanāmayaṁ*

puṇya-kriyā-vastu tat kiṁ manyase Ānanda api tu sa bahu (sic) *puṇyaskandhaḥ. āha bahu bhagavan bahu sugata bhagavān āha...* (351. 18.) ... *ato'py Ānanda bahutaraṁ puṇyaskandhaṁ prasavati yo bodhisattvo mahāsattvo' parasya bodhisattvasya prajñāpāramitā-pratisamyuktaṁ dharmaṁ deçayati antaḥ eka-divasam api.*

126 *dānamayaṁ puṇya-kriyā-vastu, śīlamayaṁ puṇya-kriyā-vastu, bhāvanāmayaṁ puṇya-kriyā-vastu* cf. M. V. § 93.

127 *Çikṣāsamuccaya* 352. 2—4. ... *idam Ānanda tasya bodhisattvasya mahāsattvasya dharma-dānaṁ sarva-çrāvaka-yānikānām api sarva-pratyeka-buddha-yānikānām ca pudgalānām kuçala-mūlam abhībhavati.*

128 Lit. the Vehicles of the Çrāvakas and Pratyekabuddhas.

129 Tg. MDO. XLIV 73 a. 4—b. 1. 130 Tg. corrupt *ñid-re*.

131 Tib. *srid-gsum* = *kham-gsum* —

a) *hdod-paḥi-kham* = *kāma-dhātu* — the sphere of gross bodies,

b) *gzugs-kyi-kham* = *rūpa-dhātu* — the sphere of ethereal bodies, and

c) *gzugs-med-kyi-kham* = *arūpa-dhātu* — the sphere of immaterial bodies.

132 Cf. Conception of Buddhist Nirvāṇa p. 12—13 and Index 6 s. v.

Yoga II.

133 Tib. Mdo-sde-rgyan XII 21—23. (Ed. Prof. S. Lévi.)

134 *yo granthato' rthato vā gāthā-dvaya-dhāraṇe prayujyeta sa hi daça-vidham anuṣaṃsaṁ labhate sattvottamo dhīmān.*

135 *kṛtsnām ca dhātu-puṣṭim prāmodyaṁ co' ttamaṁ maraṇa-kāle janma ca yathābhikāmaṁ jāti-smaratām ca sarvatra.*

136 cf. above p. 13 and note 97. Vasubandhu, commenting this line, says: *kṛtsna-dhātu-puṣṭiḥ sarva-mahāyāna-adhiṣṭhānāya dhātu-puṣṭis tad āvaraṇa-vigamāt sarvatra mahāyāne' dhimukti-lābhataḥ* — Full increase of the elements (of virtue) means increase of all the elements, that cause one's perpetual abiding in the Mahāyāna, for, all the obscurations having been (through this) removed, adherence to the family of the High Vehicle at all times is secured.

Prof. S. Lévi translates: L'alimentation des Plans intégrale c'est l'alimentation des Plans pour dominer intégralement le Grand Véhicule, car, ces obstructions une fois quittées, on arrive à la croyance dans l'intégralité du Grand Véhicule. (?)

137 *buddhaiḥ ca samavadhānaṁ tebhyah çravaṇam tathā' grayānasya adhimuktiṁ saha buddhyā dvaya-mukhatām āçu bodhiṁ ca.*

138 Tib. *sañs-rgyas-rnams-dañ-phrad-pa* = *buddha-samavadhāna*.

139 *samādhi-mukhatā dhāraṇī-mukhatā ca* — the medium of deep meditation and that of memory.

140 Tg. MDO LVIII 34 a. 1—2. 141 Correct *thos-na* for *thos-nas*.

142 Ibid. 40 b. 2—3.

143a Cf. Abidharmakoça-bhāṣya B. B. 6.2—3. — *don-dam-paḥi-chos myāñan las-hdas-pa*. Cf. also Rosenberg Problems p. 87 "dharma par excellence".

143b Lit. an object of mental faculty (*yid-kyi-yul* = *mano-viṣaya*).

144 This and the following is condensed from the *Vyākhyāyukti* (Tg. MDO. LVIII 40 b. 3—41 a. 2).

145 Tib. *hdus-byas* = *saṃskṛta*. 146 Tib. *hdus-ma-byas* = *asaṃskṛta*.

147 Tib. *çes-bya* = *jñeya*.

148 Tib. *yañ-dag-paḥi-lta-ba* = *śamyag-dṛṣṭi*, the first of the eight subdivisions of a Saint's Path (*ārya-aṣṭāṅga-mārga* cf. MV. § 44.)

149 The Vyākhyāyukti (40 b. 5.) says: *de-ni-yid-kho-naḥi-yul-yin-ñin yul-kho-na-yin-gyi rten-ni ma-yin-no* — it (*dharma* as a non-sensuous element) is an object of the intellectual faculty only, and only the object, but not that which forms the support (of mental faculty). And Guṇamati (Vyākhyāyuktīṭikā, Tangyur MDO. LX 14 b. 2—24.) comments: — *de-ni yid-kho-naḥi yul yin-ñin ṣes-bya-ba-ni mig-la-sogs-pa-nas lus-kyi-dbañ-po-la-thug-pa-rnams-kyi ma-yin-pa-ste. de-ltar-na gsugs-la-sogs-pa bsal-ba-yin-no. mig-gi-rnam-par-ṣes-pa-la-sogs-pa-dag-kyañ de-ltar thal-bar-hgyur-na mi-ruñ-bas yul-kho-na-yin-gyi rten-ni ma-yin-no ṣes-bya-ba-ḥdi smos-te. mig-gi rnam-par-ṣes-pa-la-sogs-pa-ni yid-kyi-rten-yañ yin-pas-so*: — the words "an object of intellectual faculty only" mean that it is not one corresponding to any of the sensuous faculties, to begin with the visual and ending with the tactile. Accordingly, (such elements as those of) Matter etc. are excluded. In such a case (the different kinds of) consciousness — the visual etc., — could be likewise meant (here). This would be a mistake; therefore, (the Author) says: "only the objects of mental faculty but not its supports", for visual consciousness and the other (five) are the supports of mental faculty. Cf. Central Conception of Buddhism p. 8. 6—12.

150 Tib. *ḥbyuñ-hgyur* = *bhavana*. The Vyākhyāyukti (40 b. 8) says with regard to this meaning of *dharma*: *ḥbyuñ-bar-hgyur-ba-la-ni ḥdu-byed-kyi-rdzas-rnams-ni deḥi-chos-so* — the attribute (quality) of things that are subjected to the influence of (active, originating) forces. In both the Xyl. and the Tangyur text of the Vyākhyāyukti we have *lus-ḥdi-ni-rgas-paḥi* (or: *rga-baḥi*) *chos yin-no*. This is evidently a mistake made by the Lotsavas in translating from the original which must have been *jarā-dharmo' yañ kāyaḥ* — a *bahuvrīhi* which they mistook for a *tatpuruṣa*. Guṇamati's Commentary (Tg. MDO. LX 14 b. 5) has correctly — *rga-baḥi-chos-can*.

151 Cf. M. V. § 269. 152 Tib. *rañ-gi-mtshan-ñid* = *svalakṣaṇa*.

153 Tib. *gzugs-su-ruñ-ba* = *rūpaṇā*, has the same meaning as *sapratighatva* cf. Central Conception of Buddhism p. II.

154 Tg. MDO. LVIII 32 a. 4.

155 Tib. *Ched-du-brjod-paḥi-tshoms*. Tg. MDO. LXXI. 7 b. 5. The Tg. has *bde-ba thob* for *bde-bar ñal*.

156 Cf. M. V. § 82.

157 Tib. *gzugs-med-kyi-tiñ-ñe-ḥdzin*. Is the same as *samāpatti* cf. M. V. § 68.

158 Tib. *nañ-paḥi-skyabs* lit: the interior (i. e. Buddhist) refuge. Cf. M. V. § 267 2.

159 Tib. *ḥkhor-dañ-bcas-pa* together with (its) retinue.

160 Tib. *rañ-bñin-med-pa* = *niṣṣvabhāvatā*.

161 Tib. *sñiñ-rje-chen-po* = *mahākaruṇā* cf. below p. (Xyl. 26 a. 6—b. 1.): *ston-ñid-sñiñ-rjeḥi-sñiñ-po-can* = *karuṇā-garbhā cūnyatā* — Great Commiseration — the Essence of Relativity. cf. Conception of Buddhist Nirvāṇa p. 83

162 *srid-ñir-ltuñ-ba. srid-pa* = *bhava* is the phenomenal world. *ñi-(ba)* = *śama* "Quiescence" means here the Hinayanistic Nirvāṇa. The idea of altruism and love in connection with the Doctrine of the Mahāyāna is expressed in the Abhisamayālaṃkāra I. 10 as follows: — *prajñayā na bhavē sthānaṃ kṛpayā*

na śame sthitiḥ — by being possessed of High Wisdom, one does not remain in the phenomenal world, and being full of love, one does not abide in the (egoistic) peace.

163 Tib. *gñi-mthun-pa* = *sāmānādhikaraṇya*.

164 *rtogs-paḥi-chos* = *adhigama-dharma*.

165 *luñ-gi-chos* = *āgama-dharma*. The quotation is from the Abhidharma-kośa: Tg. MDO. LXIII. 27 a. 8.

166 Tg. MDO. XLIV. 55 b. 1.

167 Tib. *ḥgog-pa* = *nīrodha*.

168 The following passage is repeated twice: — a) as the definition, made by Buston himself, and b) as a quotation from the Abhidharmasamuccaya Tg. MDO. LVI 108 a. 1—2. The Absolute is here termed *de-bñin-ñid* = *tathatā*.

169 Tib. *slob-paḥi-(spaṅs-pa)*. 170 *mi-slob-paḥi* = *spaṅs-pa*.

171 Tib. *lhag-med-kyi-myañ-ḥdas* = *anupadhi-ṣeṣa-nirvāṇa*.

172 Tg. MDO. XLIV 55 b. 1.

173 Tib. *mthoñ-lam* = *darṣana-mārga*.

174 Tib. *sgom-lam* = *bhāvanā-mārga*.

175 Tib. *mi-slob-lam* = *aṣaḥṣa-mārga*.

176 Tib. *tshogs-lam* = *sambhāra-mārga*.

177 Tib. *sbyor-lam* = *prayoga-mārga*.

178 Tib. *ḥkhor* — retinue, followers (*parivāra*).

179 Tib. *bag-chags* = *vāsanā*. 180 Tib. *spros-pa* = *prapañca*.

181 Tib. *chos-kyi-dbyiñs* = *dharma-dhātu*.

182 cf. below p. 31—33.

183 Tib. *chos-ñid* = *dharmatā*.

184 Tg. MDO. XLIV, 43 b.

185 Tib. *rgyu-mthun-(paḥi-ḥbras-bu)* = *niṣyanda-phala*. Haribhadra's Abhisamayālaṃkāraṅlōkā (MS. Minaev 29 a. 13—29 b. 2.) has: *tathāgata-dharma-deṣanāyā evo' pacāra-nirdiṣṭa-puruṣa-kāra-svabhāvāyā eṣa sadṛṣaḥ syando niṣyandas tad-anurūpaṃ phalaṃ yat sūtrādi...* (*āgama-dharmaḥ*).

186 Xyl. *Sunyaṣṭri*.

187 Of the Ārāvakas, Pratyekabuddhas, and Bodhisattvas.

188 Tib. *gzuñ-ba-bdag-med* = *grāhya-nairātmya*, the same as *dharmā-nairātmya*.

189 Tib. *myañ-ḥdas* (= *Mahāparinirvāṇa*. Kg. MDO. VIII, IX, X).

190 This and the following is condensed from the Pratityasamutpāda-ā-di-vibhanga-nirdeṣa-ṭīkā of Guṇamati. Tg. MDO XXXVI, 75 b. 4—7 b. 7

191 Cf. MV. § 112.

192 Xyl. corrupt.: *yod-pa-ma-yin-pa*; correct — *yon-po-ma-yin-pa*.

193 Tib. *dran-pa-ñe-bar-gñag-pa* = *smṛty-upasthāna*. Cf. above p. 10 note 70.

194 The defilement (*sgrib-pa*) spoken of here is the same as *kun-nas-ñon-moñs-pa* (= *saṃkleṣa*) on page 9 note 56.

195 Tib. *kham-sgsum* cf. above p. 7 note 31.

196 Tib. *bdag-rkyen* = *adhipati-pratyaya*.

197 Tg. MDO. XLIV 74 a. 1. 198 Ibid. LVIII 137 b. 1. ff.

199 Sic according to Tg. — *yañ-dag-par-blañ-pa-ñid-kyis*. Xyl. — *yañ-dag-par-blañ-pa-ñid-kyis*.

200 Tib. *dbañ-du-mdzad-pa-ñid-kyis*.

201 *rab-tu-ldan-pa-ñid-kyis*. Tg. has *rab-tu-bstan-pa*.

202 Read according to Tg. — *bar-chad-ma-byas-par bar-chad-med-par yañ-dag-par* etc. Xyl. has — *bar-chad ma-byas-par yañ-dag-par* etc.

203 According to Vyākhyāyukti (Tg. 133 b. 7) a) *hbrug-sgra-ltar-zab-pa* — deep as thunder, b) *sñan-ñin-hjebs-la-rna-bar-sñan-pa* — charming and agreeable to the ear, c) *yid-du-ñon-ñin-dgañ-bar byed-pa* — pleasing and causing delight, d) *rnam-par-gsal-ñin-rnam-par-rig-par-bya-ba* — perfectly clear and intelligible, e) *mñan-ños-ñin-mi-mihun-pa-med-pa* — worthy of being heard to and free from contradiction.

204 The Tg. text of the Vyākhyāyukti and Guṇamati's Commentary (Tg MDO LX 171 b. 7—8) have both... *ji-sñed-pa-la-thug-par-go-bar-mdzad*. Xyl. — *ji-sñed-pa-la-go-bar-mdzad*.

205 *çāçvatavāda* and *ucchedavāda* — Eternalism and Nihilism. Guṇamati's Vyākhyāyuktiṭikā says (172 a. 1—2) — *hdi-ltar-rtag-pa-dañ-chad-pa-la-sogs-paḥi-miḥaḥ spañs-paḥi hphags-paḥi lam gsuñs-pas-so* — “as it speaks of the Path of a Saint, through which the extremities of Eternalism and Nihilism come to be rejected”.

206 The following passage occurs in the Vyākhyāyukti (Tg. MDO. LVIII 138 a. 1—139 b. 6.) and in Vasubandhu's Commentary on Sūtrālaṅkāra XII. 9, where we have the original sanscrit text. Both these works refer to the Tathāgata-guhyā-nirdeça (Guhyaka-adhipati-nirdeça according to Vasubandhu) — *punar aparañ Çāntamate Tathāgatasya śaṣṭy-ākāra-upetā vāñ niçcarati* “moreover, o Çāntamati, the Word of Buddha appears in sixty aspects”. Cf. also MV. § 20.

207 *snigdā sattva-dhātu-kuçalamūla-upastambhikatvāt*. The Xyl. has *dge-baḥi-rtsa-ba ñe-bar-ston-par-mdzad* etc. Correct according to Vyākhyāyuktiṭikā (Tg. MDO LX 171 a. 2 and the Sanscrit — (*upastambhikatvāt*) — *dge-baḥi-rtsa-ba rton-par-mdzad*.

208 *Mṛdukā drṣṭa eva dharme sukha-saṁsparçatvāt*.

209 *Manojñā svārthatvāt*. 210 *Manoramā suvyañjanatvāt*.

211 *Çuddhā niruttara-lokottāra-prāṭha-labdhatvāt*.

212 *Vimalā sarva-kleṣa-anuçaya-vāsanā-visaṁyuktatvāt*.

213 *Prabhāsvarā pratīta-pada-vyañjanatvāt*.

214 *Valguḥ sarva-tīrthya-kumati-drṣṭi-vighāta-bala-guṇa-yuktatvāt*. Guṇamati (Vyākhyāyuktiṭikā 172. 4) says: *stobs-kyi-yan-lag- (yon-tan?)-dañ-ldan-paḥi-phyir ñes-paḥi-tshig-gi-tshul-gyis sñan-ciñ-hjebs-paḥo*. He evidently regards the word *valgu* (or *balgu*) as consisting of two parts *val* (or *bal* = *bala* = *stobs*) and *gu* (*guṇa* = *yon-tan*) (!!!).

215 *Çravaṇīyā pratipatter nairyañikatvāt*. Guṇamati: *thar-ba thob-par-byed-pa-yin*.

216 *Anelā sarva-para-pravādidbhir anūchedyatvāt*. With regard to “*an-ela*” cf. the translation of the Sūtrālaṅkāra by Prof. S. Lévi p. 143, note 2, and M. V. § 20.

217 *Kalā rañjikatvāt*. 218 *Vinītā rāgādi-pratipakṣatvāt*.

219 *Akarkaṣā çikṣā-prajñapti-sukha-upāyatvāt*.

220 *Aparuṣā tad-vyatikrama-sampan-nihsaraṇa-upadeçakatvāt*. Guṇamati (Tg. MDO LX 172 a 7) says: *so-sor-bçags-pa-la-sogs-paḥi thabs-dag-gis ñes-par-hbyuñ* etc. “shows (a means of) salvation through confession” etc.

221 *Suvinītā yāna-traya-naya-upadeçakatvāt*.

222 *Karṇasukhā viksepa-pratipakṣatvāt*.

223 *Kāya-prahlādana-karī samādhy-āvāhakatvāt*.

224 *Citta-audbilya-karī vipaçyanā-āmodya-āvāha-phalakatvāt*.

225 *Hṛdaya-saṁtustikarī sañçaya-cchedikatvāt*.

226 *Priti-sukha-janani mīthyā-anīçcita-apakarṣikatvāt*.

227 *Niḥparidāhā pratipatiāv apratisaratvāt*.

228 *Ājñeyā saṁpanna-çrutamaya-jñāna-āçrayatvāt*.

229 *Vijñeyā saṁpanna-cintāmaya-jñāna-āçrayatvāt*.

230 *Viçpaṣṭā nācārya-muṣṭi-dharma-vihitatvāt*.

231 *Premañīyā nuprāpta-svakārthānām prema-kāratvāt*. Guṇamati says: *rañ-gi-don-rjes-su-thob-pa-rnams ñes-bya-ba-ni dgra-bcom-pa-rnams-so*.

232 *Abhinandanīyā nuprāpta-svakārthānām spṛhañīyatvāt*.

233 *Ājñāpanīyā acintya-dharma-samyagdeçikatvāt*. The part. pot. “*ājñāpanīyā*” appears here in the active sense, as shows the Tib. version according to the Tg. (Vyākhyāyukti and ṭikā) — *kun-çes-par-byed-pa* and Guṇamati's interpretation *hdis kun-çes-par-byed-pas-na kun-çes-par-byed-paḥo* (= *ājñāpyate anayā ity ājñāpanīyā*) (Tg. MDO. LX 172. b. 2). Concerning the “matters that belong to the transcendental sphere” (*acintya-dharma*), Guṇamati says (Tg. 172 b. 3—6) — *bsam-gyis-mi-khyab-paḥi-chos de-dag-kyañ ji-skad-du bcom-ldan-hdas-kyis dge-sloñ-dag bsam-gyis-mi-khyab-paḥi gnas bñi-po hdi-dag sems-na myos-par-yañ hgyur rmoñs-par-yañ hgyur-ro. bñi gañ-dag ce-na bdag-la-sems-pa dañ sems-can-rnams-kyi las dañ rnam-par-smin-pa-la sems-pa dañ hñig-rten-las-sems-pa dañ sañs-rgyas-rnams-kyi sañs-rgyas-kyi-yul-yin-no mdo-sdehi-dum-bu gñis-pa-las-bñi-po hdi-dag çes-bya-ba-las brtsams-nas sems-can-rnams-kyi las dañ rnam-par-smin-pa dañ bsam-gtan-pa-rnams-kyi bsam-gtan-gyi-yul dañ rdzu-hphrul-dañ-ldan-pa-rnams-kyi rdzu-hphrul-gyi-yul-lo ñes gsuñs-pa yin-no* — “The matters that belong to the transcendental sphere have been spoken of by the Lord, as follows: — O brethren, if the four topics belonging to the Transcendental Sphere are investigated, mental insanity and (many) errors will be the result. Now, of what kind are these four points? They are as follows: — thoughts, concerning the soul, those with regard to the deeds of living beings and their consequence, consideration, as to what lies beyond the limits of this world and the Sphere of Enlightenment which is that of the Buddhas. In another fragment of a Sūtra (we have), after “those four” etc. and “the deeds of living beings and their consequence”, (the following): — “the sphere of mystic absorption (perceived by) such that practise it and the sphere of miraculous agency of those that are endowed with miraculous powers.” —

234 *Vijñāpanīyā acintya-dharma-samyagdeçikatvāt*.

235 *Yuktā pramāṇa-aviruddhatvāt*.

236 *Sahitā yathārha-vineya-deçikatvāt*.

237 *Punarukta-doṣa-jahā avandhyatvāt*.

238 *Simha-svara-vegā sarva-tīrthya-saṁtrāsakatvāt*.

239 *Nāga-svara-çabdā udāratvāt*.

240 *Megha-svara-ghoṣā gambhīratvāt*.

241 *Nāgendra-rutā ādeyatvāt*.

242 *Kiṁnara-saṁgītighoṣā madhuratvāt*. All the Tibetan translations (that of the Pañcaviṁçatisāhasrikā-āloka quoted by Bu-ston and that of the

Vyākhyāyukti and of Vasubandhu's Comment have *dri-za* = *gandharva*. Cf. Meghadūta Pūrvamegha 56.

243 *Kalavinka-svara-ruta-ravitā tīkṣṇa-bhangaratvāt*. The reading *tīkṣṇa* is correct (Tib. *rno-ba* — sharp. Cf. translation by Prof. S. Lévi p. 144, n. 5.) The Tib. texts of the Vyākhyāyukti and *ṭikā* have both *rgyun-mi-chad-pa*. This is evidently a mistake made by the Lotsavas who read "*abhīkṣṇa*" (the letter *bha* in the *lañcā* character being very much like *ta*).

244 *Brahma-svara-ruta-ravitā dūramgamatvāt*.

245 *Jivānjivaka-svara-ruta-ravitā sarva-siddhi-pūrvamgama-mangalatvāt*.

246 Tib. *sgra*. 247 Tib. *dbyaṅs*. 248 Tib. *grags-pa*.

249 *Devendra-madhura-nirghoṣā anatikramaṇīyatvāt*.

250 *Dundubhi-svarā sarva-māra-pratyarthika-vijaya-pūrvamgamatvāt*.

251 *Anunnatā stuty-asamkṣiptatvāt*.

252 *Anavanatā nindā-asamkṣiptatvāt*.

253 *Sarva-ṣabda-anupraviṣṭā sarva-vyākaraṇa-sarva-ākāra-lakṣaṇa-anupraviṣṭatvāt*.

254 *Apaṣabda-vigatā smṛti-sampramoṣe tad-anīṣṭcaraanatvāt*.

255 *Avikalā vineya-kṛtya-sarva-kāla-pratyupasthitatvāt*.

256 *Alinā lābha-satkāra-anīṣṭritatvāt*.

257 *Adinā sāvadya-apagatatvāt*.

258 *Pramuditā akhedītvāt*.

259 *Prasṛtā sarva-vidyā-ssthāna-kauṣalya-anugatvāt*.

260 *Akhilā sattvānām tat-sakala-artha-sampādakatvāt*. Vyākhyāyukti and *ṭikā* have both *chub-pa* for *tha-ba-med-pa* cf. below.

261 *Saritā prabandha-anupacchinnavāt*.

262 *Lalitā vicitra-ākāra-pratyupasthānatvāt*. Vyākḥ. — *ṭikā* — *hbel-ba* for *brjid-pa* cf. below. Xyl. corrupt — *brjod-pa*.

263 *Sarva-svara-pūraṇī eka-svara-naika-ṣabda-vijñapti-pratyupasthāpanatvāt*.

264 *Sarva-sattva-īndrya-saṃtosoṇī eka-aneka-artha-vijñapti-pratyupasthānatvāt*.

265 *Aninditā yathā-pratijñatvāt*.

266 *Acañcalā āgamita-kāla-prayuktatvāt*.

267 *Acapalā atvaramāṇa-vihitatvāt*.

268 *Sarva-parṣad-anuravitā dūrāntika-parṣat-tulya-ṣṛavanatvāt*.

269 *Sarva-ākāravara-upetā sarva-laukika-artha-dṛṣṭānta-dharma-pariṇāmi-katvāt*.

270 The work of Vimuktasena. Tib. *ñi-khri-snañ-ba*. Full title, according to Tg. — *Ārya-pañcaviṃśatisāhasrika-prajñāpāramitopadeṣācāstra-Abhisamayālamkāra-vṛtti*. Tib. — *Hphags-pa ṣes-rab-kyi-pha-rol-tu-phyin-pa Stoñ-phrag-ñi-ču-lña-paḥi man-ñag-gi bstan-bcos mñon-par-rtogs-paḥi-rgyan-gyi ḥgrel-pa* (Tg. MDO I. 96 a. 4—97 b. 3.)

271 Tib. *Sa-sde-lña* — Tg. MDO. XLIX (The work of Āryāśaṅga).

272 Tib. *Hbum-ṭig*, the work of Daṃṣṭrasena, Tg. MDO XIV.

273 *Sūtrālamkāra XII 9 b. — ṣaṣṭyaṅgi sū'cintyā ghoṣo'nantas tu suga-tānām*.

274 Cf. above p. 26 note 206. The interpolation occurs Kg.DKON. I 133 b. 5.

275 *chos-kyi-ḥkhor-lo* = *dharma-cakra* "the Wheel of the Doctrine".

276 The Hīnayāna. 277 The Mādhyamika Doctrine.

278 The Yogācāra system.

279 Tib. *Dgoṅs-pa-ñes-ḥgrel*. Kangyur MDO V. 24 b. 5—25 a. 4.

280 Tib. *kun-rdzo* = *saṃvṛti*. 281 Tib. *don-dam-pa* = *paramārtha*.

282 Tib. *Blo-gros-mi-zad-pa-bstan-pa*. Kangyur DKON XVI. Cf. a similar passage of the Akṣayamatīsūtra quoted in the Mādhyamika-vṛtti B. B. p. 43. 4 and its translation by Prof. Th. Stcherbatsky in "Conception of Buddhist Nirvāṇa" p. 127.

283 Tib. *yan-lag* = *anga*. These are not separate works, but merely varieties of style.

284 Tib. *Sñiñ-poḥi-mchog*. The work of Ratnākaraṇṭi. Tg. MDO. X.

285 Tib. *mdo-sde*. 286 Tib. *dbyaṅs-kyis-bsñad-pa*.

287 Tib. *luñ-du-bstan-pa*. 288 Tib. *tshigs-su-bcad-pa*.

289 Tib. *ched-du-brjod-pa*. 290 Tib. *gleñ-gži*.

291 Tib. *rtogs-pa-brjod-pa*. 292 Tib. *de-lta-bu-byuñ-ba*.

293 Tib. *skyes-pa-rabs*. 294 Tib. *ṣin-tu-rgyas-pa*.

295 Tib. *rmad-du-byuñ-ba(ḥi-chos)*. 296 Tib. *gtan-la-phab-par-bstan-pa*.

297 Tib. *smos-paḥi-tshul-gyis*.

298 Tg. MDO. LVI. 120 a. 2—5.

299 Tib. *chos-ñid* = *dharma-tā* = *cūnyatā* = Relativity.

300 That of trance (*samādhi*).

301 Tib. *hbel-baḥi-gtam-gyis gtan-la-hbebs-pa* = *saṃkathya-viniṣṭaya*.

302 Guṇamati (Tg. LX 123 a 5—6) gives the following example: *dge-slon-dag gsum-po ḥdi-dag-ni tshor-ba-dag-yin-te. gsum-po-dag gañ-dag ces-na bde-ba dan sdug-bsñal dan bde-ba-yañ-ma-yin sdug-bsñal-yañ-ma-yin-paḥo* — "O brethren these three are feelings" (The Sūtra). "What are these three? (may it be asked. The answer will be as follows): — (Feeling) agreeable, disagreeable, and that which is neutral (the "Geya").

303 Chapters VI (Vyākaraṇa-parivarta B. B. p. 144—155) and VIII (Pañca-bhikṣuṣaṭa-vyākaraṇa-parivarta p. 199—214).

304 *pada*.

305 Lit. "originated from causes". (*rgyu-las-byuñ*); from the Mahāyānist point of view everything originated by causes is by itself unreal, causality being taken in the sense of Relativity cf. Mādhyamika-vṛtti Chapter I, translated by Prof. Th. Stcherbatsky ("Conception of Buddhist Nirvāṇa", appendix).

306 "The Buddhist Creed" —

Ye dharmā hetu-prabhavā

Hetuṃ teṣāṃ tathāgato hy avadat

Teṣāṃ ca yo nirodha

Evaṃvādī mahā-ṣramanah.

307 Acc. to Tib. tradition: — *hkhor-ba bden-par-ḥdzin-paḥi-blo ma-skyes-na sañs-rgyas-yin*.

308 Tg. MDO LVIII. 97 a. 4. 309 Tib. *Nor-can*.

310 Tib. *thams-cad-sgröl*. Cf. Jātakamālā ed. Kern p. 51—67.

311 Lit. "Endowed with the code (*Piṭaka*) of the Bodhisattvas". The Vyākhyāyukti (Tg. MDO. LVIII 97 a. 8) says: *ṣin-tu-rgyas-paḥi-sde-ni theg-pa-chen-po-yin-te. luñ-phog gañ-gis byañ-chub-sems-dpaḥ-rnams pha-rol-tu*

phyin-pa-bcu-dag-gis sa-bcu-dag-tu hgrub-pa-na stobs-bcuhi rten sañs-rgyas-ñid thob-paḥo. "The Vaipulya class is (to speak otherwise) the Mahāyāna. It is that part of Scripture, by means of which the Bodhisattvas, having attained the (ten) stages of Enlightenment (*bhūmi*) through the ten transcendental virtues (*pāramitā*), attain the state of a Buddha, the substratum of the ten forces."

312 Cf. Vyākhyāyukti (98 a. 4.) *rnam-par-hjoms-pa* "completely vanquishing".

313 Ibid. 314 Cf. below.

315 This analysis of the 12 classes is an extract from the Abhidharma-samuccaya Tg. MDO LVI. 120 a. 2—b. 5. It corresponds to that of the Sārot-tamā (Tg. MDO. X 2 b. 3—3 a. 1).

316 Tib. *sde-snod* = *piṭaka*.

317 Tib. *ñan-thos-kyi-sde-snod* = *grāvaka-piṭaka* = Hīnayāna.

318 Tib. *ḥdul-baḥi-sde-snod* = *vinaya-piṭaka*.

319 Lit. "the retinue" (*ḥkhor*). 320 Tib. *mñon-paḥi-sde-snod*.

321 Tg. MDO. LVI. 121 a. 1—5.

322 *Samgrahataḥ sarva-jñeya-artha-saṃgrahād veditavyam* (Vasubandhu on Sūtrālaṃkāra XI. 1).

323 *Kāraṇair navabhir iṣṭam* (Ibid. and verse). The following is an extract from the Abhidharma-samuccaya (Tg. MDO. LVI. 121 a. 1—5).

324 Tib. *ñe-baḥi-ñon-moñs-pa the-tshom*. Guṇamati (Tg. MDO. LX 18 a, 8) gives a classification of the different kinds of defilement that have their origin in doubt, as follows: — *log-par-lta-ba dañ mi-rigs-par-chags-pa dañ brnab-sems* (= *abhidhyā*) *dañ gnod-sems* (= *vyāpāda*) *dañ rmugs-pa* (= *styāna*) *dañ gñid* (= *middha*) *dañ rgod-pa* (= *auddhatya*) *dañ hgyod-pa* (= *kaukrtya*) false points of view, attachment to that which is wrong, covetousness, ill-will, depression, drowsiness, and indolence. Vasubandhu's Commentary on Sūtrālaṃkāra XI. 1. has: — *yo yatrā' rthe saṃcayitas tan-niṣcayārthaṃ deṇanāt* — "because it has been preached in order to convince such, that have doubt as regards the meaning (of the Doctrine)."

325 Tib. *ḥdod-pa-bsoḍ-ñams-kyi-miḥaḥ* = *kāma-sukhallika-anuyoga-anta... anta-dvaya-anuyoga-pratipakṣeṇa vinayaḥ sāvadya-paribhoga-pratiśedhataḥ kāma-sukhallika-anuyoga-antasya* (Vasubandhu on Sūtrālaṃkāra XI. 1).

326 Tib. *ñal-ñin-dub-paḥi-miḥaḥ* = *ātma-klamatha-anuyoga-anta... anava-dya-paribhoga-anujñānata ātma-klamatha-anuyoga-antasya* (pratiṭipakṣeṇa) (Ibid).

327 *rañ-gi-lta-ba-mchog-tu-ḥdzin-pa* = *svayamdr̥ṣṭi-parāmarṣa*. "svayam-dr̥ṣṭi" is the same as "satkāya-dr̥ṣṭi" (Tib. *hjig-tshogs-kyi-lta-ba*) cf. Guṇamati (Tg. MDO. LX 91 a. 6: *rañ-gi-lta-ba-mchog-tu-ḥdzin-pa ṣes-bya-ba-ni rañ-gi-lta-ba ste hjig-tshogs-kyi-lta-ba-rnams-las gañ-yañ-ruñ-ba-ñig*).

328 *ḥikṣā-traya-deṇanā sūtreṇa* (Vasubandhu on Sūtrālaṃkāra XI. 1).

329 *adhiḥiḥā-adhicitta-saṃpādanatā vinayena ḥilavato' vipratīśārādī-krameṇa samādhi-lābhāt* (Ibid).

330 *adhiprajñā-saṃpādanatā' bhidharṇeṇā' viparīta-artha-pravicayāt* (Ibid).

331 *dharma-artha-deṇanā sūtreṇa*. (Ibid).

332 *dharma-artha-niṣpattir vinayena kleṣa-vinaya-saṃyuktasya tayoh prativēdhāt* (Vasubandhu on Sūtrālaṃkāra XI. 1).

333 *dharma-artha-saṃkathya-viniṣcaya-kauṣalyam abhidharṇeṇa* (Ibid).

334 *ḥrutena citta-vāsanataḥ* (Ibid).

335 *ḥintayā bodhanataḥ* (Ibid).

336 *bhāvanayā ḥamathena ḥamanataḥ* (Ibid).

337 *vipaḥyanayā prativēdhataḥ* (Ibid).

338 XI. 1. *piṭaka-trayaṃ dvayaṃ vā kāraṇair navabhir iṣṭam vāsana-bodhana-ḥamana-prativēdhais tad vimocayati*.

339 Cf. below p. 38.

340 XI. 2. *Sūtrābhīdharmavinayāḥ caturvidhārthā matāḥ samāseṇa teṣāṃ jñānād dhīmān sarvākārajñatām eti*.

341 *teṣāṃ jñānād bodhisattvaḥ sarva-jñatām prāpnoti* (Vasubandhu on Sūtrāl. XI. 2.)

342 *Ḥrāvakas tv ekasyā api gūthāyā artham ājñāya āsrava-kṣayaṃ prāpnoti* (Ibid).

343 Tib. *Lam-phran-brtan*.

344 Tib. *mgo-smos-pa*. Corresponds (acc. to Sūtrāl. XII 10, quoted below) — to *udghaṭana*.

345 Tib. *gnas* = *ācārya*. Vasubandhu (on Sūtrāl. XI 3.) says: *tatra ācārya yatra deḥ deḥcetaṃ yena yasmai ca*.

346 Tib. *rgyal-poḥi-khab*.

347 Vasubandhu (Ibid.) gives another interpretation of *lakṣaṇa* and *dharma-lakṣaṇaṃ saṃvṛti-satya-lakṣaṇaṃ paramārtha-satya-lakṣaṇaṃ ca. dharma-māḥ skandha-āyatana-dhātu-āhāra-pratītyasamutpādādayaḥ; artho' nusaṃdhiḥ*.

348 XI. 3. a. *ācāryato lakṣaṇato dharmād arthāc ca sūcanāt sūtram*.

349 Vasubandhu's interpretation is different: *nirvāṇa-abhimukho dharmo' bhīdharmāḥ satya-bodhipakṣa-vimokṣamukhādī-deṇanāt*: — the Abhidharma is the teaching directed toward (the attainment of) Nirvāṇa, as it demonstrates the truths, the attributes of Enlightenment, (the eight degrees of) liberation (from materiality) and the other expedients (Comm. on Sūtrāl. XI. 3).

350 Tib. *mtshan-ñid-pa*. 351 *skandha*. 352 *dhātu*.

353 *āyatana*. 354 Tib. *rdzas-yod*. 355 Tib. *btags-yod*.

356 Tib. *gzuñ-lugs*.

357 *abhibhavati ity abhidharmaḥ para-pravāda-abhibhavanād vivāda-adhi-karaṇādibhiḥ* (Vasub. on Sūtrāl. XI. 3).

358 *abhiḥgamyate sūtrārtha etene'ty abhidharmaḥ* (Ibid).

359 XI. 3. 6. *Abhimukhato 'tābhikṣṇyād abhibhava-gatito' bhīdharmāḥ ca*.

360 As shows the following passage, the so-called "etymology" of Vinaya is as follows: — *vipatyādīnām viniṣcayādīnām vā naya iti vi + naya prṣo-darādīvāt*. (Paṇini VI. 3. 109.!!)

361 Acc. to Sūtrālaṃkāra XI. 4. and Commentary — *āpatti*.

362 *samutthānam āpattīnām ajñānāt pramādat kleṣa-prācurryād anādarāc ca* — the origin of fall — ignorance, negligence, enormity of passions, and disrespect. (Vasubandhu on Sūtrāl. XI. 4.)

363 *pudgalato yam āgamyā ḥikṣā prajñāpyate* (Ibid).

364 XI. 4. *Apatter utthānād vyutthānān niḥṣṛṭeḥ ca vinayatvaṃ, pudgalataḥ prajñāpteḥ pravibhāga-viniṣcayāc ca'va*.

365 XI. 1. cf. above.

366 *hīnayāna-agrayāna-bhedena dvayaṃ bhavati grāvaka-piṭakaṃ bodhisattva-piṭakaṃ ca* (Vasub. on Sūtrāl. XI. 1).

367 Tib. *dman-pa-la-mos-pa* = *hinādhimukta*. Cf. Conception of Buddhist Nirvāṇa p. 36, note 2.

368 The work of Āryāsanga. (Tib. Theg-bsdus) Tg. MDO. LVI 3 a. 4—5.

369 This and the following is an extract from the Vyākhyāyukti (Tg. MDO. LVIII. 97 b. 6—98 a. 2) in an abridged form.

370 The *Çatasāhasrikā-prajñāpāramitā*.

371 The Vyākhyāyukti has: *lhag-paḥi-bsam-pa-dag-paḥi-sa-la sems-can shams-cad-la bdag dañ gzan-du mñam-pa-ñid-kyi bsam-pa thob-paḥi-phyir-ro* — since the equal treatment of oneself and all other living beings is attained in the stage called *Çuddha-adhyācayika*. Gunamati (Tg. MDO. LX 125 a. 6) says *lhag-paḥi bsam-pa-dag-paḥi sa ni sa dañ-po yin no* — the *Çuddha-adhyācayika* stage is the first stage (of a Bodhisattva = *pramuditā*).

372 XIX 59, 60. 373 Tib. *mīshan-ñid-kyi-theḡ-pa*.

374 The six transcendental virtues (*pāramitā*).

375 Tib. *śnags-kyi-theḡ-pa* = *mantra-yāna* = Tantra.

376 Tib. Mdo. sde-gdams-ñag-hbogs-paḥi-rgyal-po (?).

377 Tib. *rdo-rje-theḡ-pa* = *vajra-yāna*.

378 Tib. Tshul-gsum-gyi-sgron-me Tg. RGYUD. LXXII 17. b. 5—6.

379 Omniscience. The Tg. has: *don-geig-ñid-na* for: *don-geig-na-ḥaṇ*.

380 Tg.: *śnags-kyi-bstan-bcos* "the Treatises on Mysticism" for *śnags-kyi-theḡ-pa*.

381 This and the following is condensed from the *Naya-traya-pradīpa* Cf. App.

382 Tib. *phyag-rgya* = *mudrā*.

383 Tib. *rig-pa-ḥdzin-paḥi-sde-snod* = *vidyādhāra-piṭaka*.

384 Tib. *byiñ-gyis-brlabs-pa* = *adhiṣṭhāna*.

385 Tib. *rjes-su-gnañ-ba* = *anujñā*.

386 Tib. Hphags-pa-sdud-pa.

387 Tib. Ma-skyes-dgraḥi ḡyod-pa bsal-baḥi mdo. Kg. MDO XVIII.

388 Tib. Kun-tu-bzañ-poḥi spyod-pa ston-paḥi mdo. The whole passage is to be found in Haribhadra's *Abhisamayālaṃkāra-āloka* (MS. Minaev 22. a. 8—12 = Tg. MDO VI, 21 a. 3—5.) — *Iha kvacit tathāgātānām kāya-vyāpārāt-maka-pāṇyādy-adhiṣṭhānena deçanā tad yathā Daçabhūmakādeḥ sūtrasya deçanā. kvacid vacana-adhiṣṭhānena tad yathā Ajātaçatru-çoka-vinodana-sūtradeḥ. Kvacin mano'-dhiṣṭhānena tad yathā Samantabhadra-caryā-nirdeça-sūtradeḥ.*

389 Tib. Çes-rab-ñiñ-po. 390 Tib. *gleñ-gzi*.

391 Tib. *mtshun-ḡgyur-yi-rañ*.

392 Tib. Chos-yañ-dag-par-sdud-pa Kg. MDO. XXI. Quoted in Haribhadra's *Abhisamayālaṃkāra-āloka* (MS. Minaev 6 b. 6—8 = Tg. MDO. VI 6 b. 2) *uktam bhagavatā Dharmasaṃgīti-sūtre. evaṃ mayā çrutam iti kṛtvā bhikṣavo dharmāḥ saṃgātavyā iti. tathā sambandhānupūrvā pratipādyā.*

393 Tg. MDO. XLIV. 74 a. 2.

394 Tg. has *rgyal-ba-ston-pa-ḥbaḥ-ñig-gi* for *rgyal-baḥi-bstan-pa* etc.

395 Tib. *dug-gsum*. These are: 1. *ḥdod-chags* = *rāga* — lust,

2. *ḡe-sdañ* = *dveṣa* — hatred, and

3. *gti-mug* = *moha* — ignorance.

396 Or, as in the verse below "*trāṇa*".

397 The etymology of *çāstra* acc. to the *Abhidharmakoṣa* (B. B. 5. 1) and *Vyākhyā* (8. 18.) is much more natural.

398 Tg. MDO. LVIII 143. 4—6.

399 Cf. Madh. vṛtti 3. 3, 4. *yac chāsti vaḥ kleçaripūn aṣeṣūn saṃtrāyate durgatito bhavāc ca, tac chāsanāt trāṇa-gunāc ca çāstram etad dvayaṃ cā'nyamateṣu nāsti.*

400 Tib. *don-dam-par bstan-bcos-yin*.

401 Nirṇaya-saṃgraha (Cf. below.) Tg. MDO. LII. 205 a. 3—7.

402 Tib. Rnam-par-gtan-la-dbab-par-bsdu-ba. Tg. MDO. LII. 205 a. 4—5 *de-la thos-pa lhur-len-paḥi bstan-bcos ni ḥdi-lta ste bram-zeḥi gsañ tshig rnamso. rtsod-pa lhur-len-paḥi bstan-bcos ni ḥdi-lta ste ḥdi-las phyi-rol-pa-rnamso-kyi gtan-tshigs-kyi bstan-bcos so.* — The formalistic works are such as (for instance) the Brahmanical charms, and the polemical are the heretical works on Logic.

403 Cf. the following passage of the *Jñānaivaipulyasūtra*, quoted in the *Çikṣā-samuccaya* (B. B. p. 182. 6.) — *Uktam bhagavatā jñāna-vaipulyasūtre sārthakāni çāstrāṇi çikṣitavyāni apārthakāni parivarjayitavyāni tad yathā lokāyata-çāstrāṇi daṇḍa-nīti-çāstrāṇi kākḥorda-çāstrāṇi vāda-vidyā-çāstrāṇi kumāra-kriḍā-çāstrāṇi jambhaka-vidyā-çāstrāṇi* — it is said by the Lord in the *Jñānaivaipulyasūtra*: Useful works are to be studied and the worthless (and harmful) — rejected. The latter are as follows: — the treatises on materialism, works on politics and criminal law, on magical performances for procuring death, on the science of controversy, on sport & demonology.

404 Tib. *Ḥdul-baḥi-mdo*, otherwise called *Mdo-rtsa-ba*. Cf. below p. 50.

405 Tib. *ji-ññed-pa* = *kun-rdzob* = *saṃvṛti*.

406 Tib. *ji-lta-ba* = *don-dam-pa* = *paramārtha*.

407 Tib. *lugs-kyi-bstan-bcos* = *nīti-çāstra*.

408 Tib. Çes-rab-brgya-ba. Tg. MDO XXXIII and CXXIII No. 26. attributed to Nāgārjuna. The verse quoted below is — in vol. XXIII—99 b. 8—100 a. 1 and in CXXIII—144 b. 7—8.

409 Tib. *Skye-boḥi-gso-thigs*. Ibid. No. 28, attributed to Nāgārjuna.

410 Tib. *Tshigs-su-bçad-paḥi-mdzod*. Ibid. No. 29, the work of Ravigupta.

411 Tib. *Mi-brtag-pa* (*miḥi-mtshan-ñid-brtag-pa*) Ibid. No. 34.

412 XI. 60. — *vidyā-sṭhāne pañcavidhe yogam akṛtvā sarvajñatvaṃ nai'ti kathamcit paramāryaḥ*

ity anyeṣāṃ nigrahaṇānugrahaṇāya svājñārthaṃ vā tatra karoty eva sa yogam.

413 Tib. *gtan-tshigs-rig-pa* = *ketu-vidyā*.

Cf. M. V. § 76 and

414 Tib. *sgra-rig-pa* = *çabda-vidyā*.

Vasubandhu's Com-

415 Tib. *gso-ba-rig-pa* = *cikṣā-vidyā*.

mentar yon Sūtrālaṃ-

416 Tib. *bzo-rig-pa* = *çilpa-karmasthāna-vidyā*.

kāra XI. 60.

417 Tib. *nañ-rig-pa* = *adhyātma-vidyā*.

418 Tib. *mion-sum* = *pratyakṣa*.

419 Tib. *rañ-gi-don-gyi-rjes-su-dpag-pa* = *svārtha-anumāna*.

420 Tib. *gzan-gyi-don-gyi-rjes-su-dpag-pa* = *parārtha-anumāna*.

421 Tib. *gzan-sel* = (*anya* —) *apoha*.

422 Tib. *ltag-(btag) chod* (or *geod*) = *jāti*.

423 Tg. MDO. XCV No. 1, the work of Dignāga.

- 424 These are: —
 a) Ālambana-parikṣā (Dmigs-pa-brtag-pa) of Dignāga Tg. MDO. XCV.
 No. 4.
 b) Trikāla-parikṣā (Dus-gsum-brtag-pa) of the same author. Ibid. No. 6.
 c) Āruti-parikṣā (Thos-pa-brtag-pa) of Kalyāṇarakṣita CXII. No. 8.
 d) Pramāṇa-parikṣā (Tshad-ma-brtag-pa) of Dharmottara. Ibid. No. 12.
 e) Laghu-pramāṇa-parikṣā (Tshad-ma-brtag-pa-chuñ-ba) of the same author. Ibid. No. 13.
 f) Anya-apoha-vicāra (Gžan-sel-brtag-pa) of Kalyāṇarakṣita. Ibid. No. 10.
 g) Karma-phala-sambandha-parikṣā (Las-dañ-ḥbras-buñi-ḥbrel-pa-brtag-pa) indicated by Bu-ston as wanting in the Tg.
 425 Siddhi: —
 a) Sarvajña-siddhi (Thams-cad-mkhyen-pa-grub-pa) of Kalyāṇarakṣita Tg. MDO. CXII No. 7.
 b) Bāhya-artha-siddhi (Phyi-rol-don-grub-pa) of the same author. Ibid. No. 8.
 c) Anya-apoha-siddhi (Gžan-sel-grub-pa) of Dharmottara. Ibid. No. 14.
 d) Paraloka-siddhi (Ḥjig-rten-pha-rol-grub-pa) of the same author. Ibid. No. 15.
 e) Kṣaṇabhanga-siddhi (Skad-gcig-ḥjig-pa-grub-pa) of the same author. Ibid. No. 17.
 f) Anya-apoha-siddhi (Gžan-sel-grub-pa) of Ćaṁkarānanda. Ibid. No. 20.
 g) Pratibandha-siddhi (Ḥbrel-pa-grub-pa) of the same author. Ibid. No. 21.
 h) Kārya-kāraṇa-bhāva-siddhi (Rgyu-dañ-ḥbras-buñi-ño-bo-grub-pa) of Jñānaçrimitra. Ibid. No. 29.
 426 Tg. MDO. XCV No. 11.
 427 Ibid. No. 10.
 428 Tib. *yañ-dag-paḥi-ḥes-pa* = *samyag-jñāna*.
 429 The author of the Pramāṇa-viniṣcaya-ṭikā, Tg. MDO. CX. No. 2.
 430 The Commentary on the Pramāṇa-viniṣcaya by Dharmottara bears the title — Pramāṇa-viniṣcaya-ṭikā ramaṇi nāma (Ibid. CIX and CX No. 1)
 431 Tib. Gtan-tshigs-thigs-pa. Tg. MDO. XCV. No. 13.
 432 *khyab-pa* = *vyāpti* and *phyogs-kyi-chos* = *pakṣa-dharmatā*.
 433 Tib. Ḥbrel-pa-brtag-pa. Tg. MDO. XCV. No. 14.
 435 Tib. Rtsod-paḥi-rigs-pa. Ibid. No. 16.
 436 Tib. *tshar-bcad-kyi-gnas* = *nigraha-sthāna*.
 437 Edited by Prof. Th. Stcherbatsky in B. B.
 438 Tg. MDO. LVIII 62 b. 4—5, a quotation from an unknown āgama.
 439 Correct acc. to Tg. — *deḥi nañ phyir* for *de hañ phyi rtag* etc.
 440 Corr. *brtag rtag phyir* for *rtag rtag phyir*.
 441 Corr. *mñon-ma-byas-phyir* for *sñon-ma-byas-phyir* acc. to Vyākhyāyutiṭikā (Tg. MDO. LX 53 a. 2—3). The latter says: — *mñon-sum-du-ma-byas-phyir yañ rtag-ge-par rig-par-bya-ste so-soḥi-skye-bo-dañ-ldan žes-bya-ba-tshig-ḥdis-so. mñon-sum-du-ma-byas-pa-ñid kyañ de-kho-na mñon-sum-du-mi-byed-pa-ste so-soḥi-skye-bo-yañ de-kho-na mñon-sum-du-mi-byed-pas-so* — a logician is likewise recognised by his having no intuitive perception (the attribute of a Saint = *ārya-pudgala*) since it is said (of him) — “he belongs to the worldlings (*prthagjana*)”; the absence of intuitive perception is such with regard to

the Absolute Truth, since worldlings have no such perception. Cf. the definition of a worldling acc. to the same work (189 a. 1.) *so-soḥi-skye-bo-žes-bya-ba-ni skye-bo gañ bden-pa-mñon-ba-rnams-las so-sor phyi-rol-tu-gyur-pa*, a worldling (*prthagjana*) is one, that stands apart from those, that perceive the Absolute Truth.

442 The Vyākhyāyukti has: *yoñs-su-bzuñ-phyir žes-bya-ba-ni tshad-maḥi rigs-pa rnam-pa-gsum yoñs-su-bzuñ-baḥi-phyir-ro. de-ni so-soḥi skye-bo-rnams-kyi sa yin-no* — by complete apprehension means by thorough apprehension of the three modes of proof; such is the position of worldlings. Vasubandhu's mentioning three modes of proof is noteworthy if compared to the standpoint of Dignāga and Dharmakīrti. We have moreover in the same work (102 b. 6—7.) — *mdor-nā rigs-pa-ni ḥdir tshad-ma rnam-pa-gsum-po mñon-sum dañ rjes-su-dpag-pa dañ yid-ches-paḥi-gsuñ-no* — Logic, in short, consists of the three methods of proof, — sense-perception, inference, and authoritative word (= *āpta-vacana*, *āgama*).

443 Corr. acc. to Guṇamati *yoñs-su-byañ-bar-byas-paḥi-phyir* for *yoñs-su-bya-ba-byas* etc.

444 I. 12. *niçrīto' niyato' vyāpī sāmvrtaḥ khedavān api bālāçrayo matas tarkas tasya' to viṣayo na tat* (= *mahāyānam*).

445 *Adṛsta-satya-āçrayo hi tarkaḥ kaçcid āgama-niçrīto bhavati* — Logic is not founded on the direct perception of the (Absolute) Truth; it is, therefore, to a certain degree dependent on Scripture. (Vasubandhu on Sūtrā. I. 12.)

446 *Avyāpī ca na sarva-jñeya-viṣayaḥ* (Ibid).

447 Tib. *byis pa* = *bāla* = *prthagjana*.

448 Tib. *ma-mo*. The Abhidharma frequently appears under this appellation. Another “mother” is the Prajñāpāramitā, which is designated by the appellation of *yum*.

449 Tib. *rkyen* = *pratyaya*. 450 Tib. translation Tg. MDO. CXXXV.

451 Tib. *byiñs* = *dhātu*. 452 Tib. *byed-ldan-gyi-rkyen*.

453 Tib. *de-phan-gyi-rkyen*. 454 Tib. *ñe-bar-bsgyur-ba*.

455 Tib. *mtshams-sbyor* = *samdhi*.

456 The work of Çarvavarman. Tg. MDO. CXVI No. 9.

457 The work of Smṛtijñānakīrti, composed in Tibet and translated by the author himself. Ibid. No. 18.

458 *pratisamvid*. M. V. § 13.

459 Tib. *sdeb-sbyor* = *chandas*.

460 The work of Ratnākaraçānti Tg. MDO. CXVII No. 4, 5.

461 *prastāra*. The xyl. has *pratūra*.

462 Tib. Ḥchi-med-mdzod. Tib. transl. Tg. MDO. CXVII No. 1.

463. The work of Dandin. Tib. transl. ibid. No. 3.

464 *dhvani*.

465 Poetics (*kāvya*) and the Sāmaveda — which in Tibetan are both designated by the appellation *ñān-dñags*, — confounded.

466 Tib. *gdon-nad* — diseases ascribed to the influence of evil spirits.

467 The work of Vāgbhaṭṭa Tg. MDO. CXVIII, commented by the author Cimsel (Ibid. and vol. CXIX) and by Candranandana (vol. CXX, CXXI and XhXII). The verse quoted above is an extract from the main work (15 b. 2—3).

468 Tib. gser-hgyur-gyi-bstan-bcos = rasāyana-çāstra. Xyl. — gsar-hgyur.

- 469 Tib. sku-gzugs-kyi-tshad = pratimā-māna.
 470 The work of Buddhajñānapāda Tg. MDO. XXIX No. 12.
 471 The work of Jñānagarbha Tg. MDO. XXIX No. 1.
 472 The work of Çāntirakṣita. Ibid. XXVIII No. 4.
 473 The work of Āryāsanga Tg. MDO. LI.
 474 The work of Āryāsanga Tg. MDO. L.
 475 Tib. Chos-kyi-phuñ-po. 476 Tib. Gdags-paḥi-bstan-bcos.
 477 Tib. Khams-kyi-tshogs. 478 Tib. Gañ-po.
 479 Tib. Rnam-çes-kyi-tshogs. 480 Tib. Lha-skyid.
 481 Tib. Ye-çes-la-hjug-pa. 482 Tib. Kā-tya-ḥi-bu.
 483 Tib. Rab-tu-byed-pa. 484 Tib. Dbyig-bçes.
 485 Tib. Yañ-dag-ḥgro-baḥi-rnam-graṅs. 486 Tib. Gsus-po-che.
 487 These works are mentioned in the Abhidharmakoça-vyākhyā (B. B. p. 12. 3—5).

488 Cf. Abhidharmakoça-bhāṣya B. B. p. 7. 10—13.
 489 Tib. Ḥdul-baḥi-mdo or Mdo-rtsa-ba. The work of Guṇaprabha. Tg. MDO. LXXVII.

- 490 Tib. rab-byuñ-gi-gñi = pravrajyā-vastu. Cf. M. V. § 276. 1.
 491 Tib. gzuñ dam-pa Kg. ḤDUL. XIV, XV, XVI.
 492 Tib. zu-ba.
 493 Tib. Ḥdul-byed.
 494 Tib. Phran-tshogs Kg. ḤDUL. XI (2), XII, XIII.
 495 Tib. Me-tog-phreñ-rgyud otherwise called Vinayakārikā. The work of Viçakhadeva Tg. MDO. LXXXIX No. 1.

496 Full title — Ārya-mūla-sarvāstivāda-çramaṇera-kārikā. The work of Çākyaprabha. Ibid. No. 2.

- 497 Tib. Dbu-ma-baḥi-rigs-tshogs-drug.
 498 Tib. Stoñ-pa-ñid-bdun-cu-ba. Tg. MDO. XVII No. 4.
 499 Tib. rten-ḥbrel = pratītya-samutpāda.
 500 Tib. spros-pa = prapañca.
 501 Tib. Rtsa-ba-çes-rab. Edited by Prof. de la Vallée Poussin with the Commentary of Candrakīrti (Prasannapadā) in B. B.

- 502 Correct bdag-dañ-gñan-las-skye-ba for de-las-gñan-skye-ba.
 503 Tib. Rigs-pa drug-cu-ba. Tg. MDO. XVII No. 2.
 504 Tib. Rtsod-pa-bzlog-pa. Ibid. No. 5.
 505 Tib. Žib-mo-rnam-ḥthag. Ibid. No. 3.
 506 Tib. Tha-ñad-grub-pa, not translated into Tibetan. The 6th work acc. to the Tg. is the Akutobhaya (tib. Ga-las-ḥjigs-med) ibid. No. 6, which appears to be a forgery. Cf. Conception of Buddhist Nirvāṇa p. 66, note 1.

- 507 Tib. Mñon-rtogs-rgyan.
 508 prajñāpāramitā' śtābhiḥ padārthaiḥ samudīritā
 sarvākārajñatā mārgajñatā sarvajñatā tataḥ
 sarvākārabhisambodho mūrdhaprāpto' nupūrvikāḥ
 ekakṣaṇābhisambodho dharmakāyaḥ ca te' śtādḥā. Abhisam. I. 3, 4.
 509 Tib. rnam-pa-thams-cad-mkhyen-pa = sarva-ākāra-jñatā.

510 Tib. lam-çes = mārga-jñatā. Cf. Vimuktasena's Pañcaviṃçatisāhasrikā-ālokā. — Appendix.

511 Tib. gñi-çes = vastu-jñāna. Cf. Abhisam. IV. 1. or kun-çes = sarva-jñatā.

- 512 Tib. rnam-pa-kun-rdzogs-sbyor-ba = sarva-ākāra-abhisambodha.
 513 Tib. rtse-moḥi-sbyor-ba = mūrdha-abhisamaya.
 514 Tib. mihar-gyis-sbyor-ba = anupūrvābhisamaya.
 515 Tib. skad-cig-maḥi-sbyor-ba = eka-kṣaṇa-abisambodha.
 516 Tib. Brgyad-stoñ-don-bsdus. The work of Dignāga, alias Prajñāpāramitā-saṅgraha-kārikā Tg. MDO XIV. Commented by Triratnadāsa. (Prajñāpāramitā-saṅgraha-vivaraṇa). Ibid.

517 333 a. 8.
 518 This and the following is condensed from Triratnadāsa's Commentary.
 519 dños-po-med-paḥi-rtog-pa = abhāva-vikalpa. Cf. Vasubandhu on Sūtrāl. XI. 77.

- 520 dños-poḥi-rtog-pa = bhāva-vikalpa. Cf. Ibid.
 521 sgro-ḥdogs-kyi-rtog-pa = adhyāropa-vikalpa. Cf. Ibid.
 522 skur-ḥdebs-kyi-rtog-pa = apavāda-vikalpa. Cf. Ibid.
 523 gcig-tu-rtog-pa = ekatva-vikalpa. Cf. Ibid.
 524 tha-dad-du-rtog-pa = nānātva-vikalpa. Cf. Ibid.
 525 ño-bo-ñid-du-rtog-pa = svalakṣaṇa-vikalpa (sic). Cf. Ibid.
 526 khyad-par-du-rtog-pa = viçeṣa-vikalpa.
 527 miñ-ji-lta-ba-bñin-du-don-du-rtog-pa = yathānāma-artha-abhiniveça-vikalpa. Ibid.

528 don-ji-lta-ba-bñin-du-miñ-du-rtog-pa = yathārtha-nāma-abhiniveça-vikalpa. Ibid.

- 529 Tib. nañ-stoñ-pa-ñid = adhyātma-çūnyatā.
 530 Tib. dños-po-med-paḥi-ño-bo-ñid-stoñ-pa-ñid = abhāva-svabhāva-çūnyatā.

531 Full title: Ārya-çatasāhasrikā-pañcaviṃçatisāhasrikā-aṣṭādaçasāhasrikā-prajñāpāramitā-brhaṭ-ṭikā. (Tib. ḥbum-tig.) Tg. MDO. XIV.

- 532 That on Omniscience.
 533 Tib. Rab-ḥbyor.
 534 Tib. Bslab-btus. Edited by Prof. C. Bendall in B. B.
 535 Tib. Mdo-kun-las-btus-pa.
 536 Tib. Sgom-rim-rnam-gsum. The works of Kamalaçīla (Pūrva-bhāvanā-krama, Madhyama-bhāvanā-krama and Uttara-bhāvanā-krama). Tg. MDO XXX No. No. 7, 8, 9.

- 537 Tib. Dbus-mthaḥ-rnam-ḥbyed Tg. MDO. XLIV.
 538 Tib. Chos-dañ-chos-ñid-rnam-ḥbyed. Ibid.
 539 Sūtrāl. I. 2. —
 ghaṭitāṃ iva suvarṇaṃ vārijaṃ vā vibuddhaṃ
 sukṛtaṃ iva subhojyaṃ bhujyamānaṃ kṣudhārtaiḥ
 vidita iva sulekha ratnapete'va muktā
 vivṛta iha sa dharmāḥ prītim āgryām dadhāti.
 540 These are:
 1. pariniṣpanna-lakṣaṇa (tib. yoiñ-grub) — Absolute Reality.

2. paratantra-lakṣaṇa (tib. gžan-dbañ-) — Relative Reality, of the individual ideas.

3. parikalpita-lakṣaṇa (tib. kun-btags) — Imputed Reality, of the external world.

541 The ten forces (M. V. § 7), the four kinds of moral intrepidity (*vai-ṣaradya*, ibid § 8), the 18 exclusive qualities (*āveṇika-dharma*, ibid. § 9) and the 32 corporeal marks, (ibid § 17).

542 Tib. Sa-sde-lña = pañcabhūmi.

543 Tib. Saḥi-dnos-gži Tg. MDO XLIX.

544 Tib. rtog-pa = vitarka. 545 Tib. dpyod-pa = vicāra.

546 Tib. lhag-bcas-myañ-ḥdas = sopadhi-ṣeṣa-nirvāṇa.

547 Tib. lhag-med-myañ-ḥdas = anupadhi-ṣeṣa-nirvāṇa.

548 Tib. rtog-bcas and dpyod-bcas = savitarka and savicāra.

549 Tib. rtog-med and dpyod-bcas = nirvitarka and savicāra.

550 Tib. rtog-med and dpyod-med = nirvitarka and nirvicāra.

551 Tib. Rnam-par-gtan-la-dbab-par-bsdu-ba Tg. MDO LII and LIII

No. 1.

552 Tib. mu-bži = catuṣkoṭika.

553 Tib. Gži-bsdu-ba. Tg. MDO. LIII No. 2.

554 Tib. Rnam-graṇs-bsdu-ba. Ibid. LIV No. 2.

555 Tib. rnam-byaṇ = vaiyavadānika.

556 Tib. kun-nas-ñon-moṇs-pa = sāmkleṣika. 557 Tib. gžūñ.

558 Tib. Rnam-par-bṣad-paḥi-sgo-bsdu-ba. Tg. MDO. LIV No. 3.

559 Tg. MDO. LVI. 86 b. 4. (*duḥkha*), 92 b. 8 (*samudaya*), 107 b. 4. (*nirōdha*), 109 b. 8. (*mārga*).

560 Ibid. 119 b. 8. 561 Ibid. 125 a. 6. 562 Ibid. 138 a. 8.

563 Cf. above p. 38 note 368. 564 Tg. MDO. LVIII 1—3 b.

565 Ibid. 3 b. 1—4 b. 1. 566 Ibid. 12 b. 6—19 a. 2.

567 Ibid. 156 a. 6—168 b. 6. 568 Edited by Prof. S. Lévi.

570 Pratītyasamutpāda-ādivibhanga-nirdeṣa Tg. MDO. XXXVI, commented by Guṇamati.

571 Madhyānta-vibhanga-ṭikā. Ibid. XLV.

572 Tg. MDO. XXXIV. 130—355.

573 Tib. Sdom-pa-ñi-ṣu-pa. The work of Candragomin. Tg. MDO. LIX No. 12.

574 Tib. So-sor-thar-baḥi-ḥgrel-pa alias Vinaya-samuccaya, ascribed to Vimalamitra Tg. MDO. LXXV, LXXVI and LXXVII.

575 Tib. Ched-du-brjod-paḥi-tshoms-kyi-ḥgrel-pa. The work of Prajñāvarman Tg. MDO. LXXI and LXXII.

576 Tib. Sdud-ḥgrel-gñis. These are: a) the Saṃcaya-Gāthā-pañjikā of Haribhadra (Tg. MDO. VII. 1—93.) and the work of Buddhaṣṛijñāna bearing the same title. (Tg. MDO. VIII 135—223).

577 Tib. Bṣes-ḥphrin. The work of Nāgārjuna. Tg. MDO. XXXIII No. 32.

578 Tib. ḥgrel-pa. 579 Tib. bṣad-pa.

580 Tib. rnam-par-bṣad-pa.

581 Tib. bṣad-sbyar.

582 Tib. don-bsdus. 583 Tib. dkaḥ-ḥgrel.

584 Tib. rgya-cher-ḥgrel-pa. 585 Tib. legs-par-sbyar-ba.

586 Tib. rnam-par-phye-ba. Cf. MV. § 66.

587 Cf. p. 42 note 398.

588 Tib. Ḥod-lan. Full title: Ārya-mūla-sarvāstivāda-ṣramaṇera-kārikā-vṛtti prabhāvati nāma. The work of Čākyaprabha Tg. MDO. LXXXIX 183 b. 2—3.

589 Tib. bdag-med-pa = anātma.

590 Tib. ḥdus-byas = saṃskṛta-(dharma) = saṃskāra.

591 Tib. zag-bcas = sāraṇa.

592 Kg. ḤDUL. 593 Cf. MV. § 63.

594 Tib. thog-mar-dge-ba = ādau kalyāṇa.

595 Tib. bar-du-dge-ba = madhye kalyāṇa.

596 Tib. tha-mar-dge-ba = paryavasāne kalyāṇa.

597 Tib. don-bzañ-po = svartha.

598 Tib. tshig-ḥbru-bzañ-po = suvyañjana.

599 Tib. ma-ḥdres-pa = kevala.

600 Tib. yoṇs-su-rdzogs-pa = paripūrṇa.

601 Tib. yoṇs-su-dag-pa = pariṣuddha.

602 Tib. yoṇs-su-byaṇ-ba = paryavadāta.

603 Cf. Vasubandhu on Sūtrālaṃkāra XII. 4, 5.

604 Tg. MDO LVIII 32 a. 6.

605 Cf. M. V. § 4. 1, 2, 3.

606 Vasubandhu's interpretation (on Sūtrālaṃkāra XII-14) is different: — *svartah saṃvṛti-paramārtha-satya-yogāt*, — it is of good meaning, since it is connected with both the Empirical and the Absolute Reality.

607 Vasub. on Sūtrālaṃkāra XII. 15 — *kevalam parair asādhāraṇatvāt*.

608 Ibid.: — *paripūrṇam tridhātu-kleṣa-prahāṇa-paripūraṇāt*.

609 Ibid.: — *pariṣuddham svabhāva-viṣuddhitō nāsravatvāt*.

610 Ibid.: — *paryavadātam mala-viṣuddhitāḥ saṃtāna-viṣuddhyā kṣīṇās-ravāṇam*.

611 The following is an extract from the Vyākhyāyukti (Tg. MDO LVIII 144 b. 8.)

612 Cf. Guṇamati's Vyākhyāyukti-ṭikā (Tg. MDO. LX. 153 b. 5, 6. *ñon-moṇs-pa ḥdul-ba-la-snañ ṣes-bya-ba-ni ñon-moṇs-paḥi gñen-po* (= *pratipakṣa*) *gañ-yin-paḥo*.

613 Tib. rten-ḥbrel-gyi-chos-ñid. Guṇamati (Ibid. 153 b. 6—7) says: *rten-ciñ-ḥbrel-par-ḥbyuñ-baḥi-chos-ñid* (= *pratītyasamutpāda-dharmatā*) *dañ-mi-mithun-pa-ma-yin-pa* (= *aviruddha*) *ṣes-bya-ba-ni* (= *iti*) *ḥdi yod-pas ḥdi ḥbyuñ* (= *asmin sati idam bhavati*) *ṣes-bya-baḥi-chos-ñid-dañ-mi-mithun-pa* (= *aviruddha*) *ma-yin-no*. 614 Cf. p. 21.

615 XII 14, 15.

Kalyāṇo dharmo' yaṃ hetutvād bhakti-tuṣṭi-buddhīnām divīdīkārthaḥ sugrāhyaḥ caturguṇa-brahmacarya-vadaḥ parair asādhāraṇa-yoga-kevalam tridhātuka-kleṣa-vihāni-pūrakam svabhāva-ṣuddham mala-ṣuddhitam ca tac caturguṇa-brahmavicaryam iṣyate.

616 Cf. above, note 606.

617 Cf. a corresponding passage in Nāgārjuna's Ratnāvalī (Tg. MDO. XCIV 147 b. 3, 4) quoted in the Madhyamakavṛtti (B. B. 360. 2) — *ṣūnyatā-karuṇā-garbhāṃ keśam cid bodhi-sādhanaṃ*.

- 618 I. 4. *āghrāyamāṇakataṭukam svādurasam yathau' sadham tadvat dharma-dvaya-vyavasthā vyañjanato' rthena ca jñeyā* (the text edited by Prof. S. Lévi has *vyañjanato' rtho na ca jñeyah*).
- 619 XII. 8, 9. *uddeṣān nirdeṣāt tathai'va yānānulomanāt ślakṣṇyāt. prāṭītyād yāthārhan nairyaṇyad ānukulyatvād. vyañjana-sāmpac cai' śā vijñeyā sarvathā' grasattvānām.*
- 620 Tg. MDO. LIV. 56 b. 4—5.
- 621 The Nyāyabinduṭīkā (B. B. 2 5—6 — Tibetan text and 1. 6—7. Sanscrit text.)
- 622 Tib. *mkhas-grub*. 623 Tib. *brgyud-pa* = *paramparā*.
- 624 Tg. MDO. LXXXIX. 79 a. 1—2.
- 625 Ratnāvali Tg. MDO. XCIV. 152 a. 2—3.
- 626 Tib. *dge-baḥi-bces-gñen* = *kalyāṇamitra*.
- 627 Bodhicaryāvatāra V. 102. —
- sadā kalyāṇamitraṃ ca jīvitarthe' pi na tyajet bodhisattva-vrata-dharam mahāyānārtha-kovidam.*
- 628 Bodhisattva-saṃvara-viṃśaka. Tg. MDO. LXI. 192 a. 3.
- 629 XVII. 10. — *mitraṃ grayed dāntaṣamopaṣāntam guṇādhiḥkaṃ sodya-mam āgamādhyam*
- prabuddha-tattvaṃ vacasū' bhyupetaṃ krpātmakam kheda-vivarjitaṃ ca.*
- 630 — The *kalyāṇamitra*.
- 631 Sūtrālamkāra XIII. 8. *bahuṣṭo drṣṭa-satyō vāgmī samanukampakaḥ akhinno bodhisattvaḥ ca jñeyah satpuruṣo mahān.*
- 632 Tib. *luñ* = *āgama*. 633 Tib. *rtogs-pa* = *adhigamya*.
- 634 Sūtrālamkāra XII. 5. *viṣadā saṃdeha-jahā ādeyā tattva-darṣikā dvividhā*
- saṃpanna-deṣane' yaṃ vijñeyam bodhisattvānām.*
- 635 Tib. *kun-nas-ñon-moñs-pa* = *sāṃkleṣika*.
- 636 Tib. *rnam-par-byān-ba* = *vaiyavadānika*.
- 637 Neither exaggerately verbose nor exaggerately laconic.
- 638 XII. 10, 11, 12, 13.
- 639 *vācā padaiḥ suyuktair anudeṣa-vibhāga-saṃśaya-cchedaiḥ. bahulīkāranugatā hy udghaṭita-vipañcita-jñeṣu.*
- 640 Tib. *mgo-smos-kyis-go-ba* = *udghaṭita-jñā*.
- 641 Tib. *rnam-spros-kyis-go-ba* = *vipañcita-jñā*.
- 642 *śuddhā trimaṇḍalena hite' yaṃ deṣanā hi buddhānām dosair vivarjitā punar aṣṭabhir eṣai'va vijñeyā.*
- 643 Cf. Vasubandhu's Commentary on this verse: — *yena ca deṣayati vācā padaiḥ ca yathā co' ddeṣādi-prakāraiḥ yeṣu co' dghaṭita-vipañcita-jñeṣu*, — the voice and style, by means of which (the Bodhisattva) teaches, the form of teaching, and the persons that receive it, — those that understand a brief indication and those that require details.
- 644 *kauṣīdyam anavabodho hy avakāṣasyā' kṛtir hy anītatvaṃ saṃdehasyā' cchedas tadvigamasyā' dṛḍhikaraṇam.*
- 645 Correct *brtan-mi-byed* for *bstan-mi-byed*.
- 646 *khedo' tha matsarītvam doṣā hy ete matā kathāyām hi tadabhāvād buddhānām niruttarā deṣanā bhavati.*
- 647 Tg. MDO. LVIII. 74 a. 2—75 a. 7 (condensed).

648 The author's own words.

649 Tib. *go-rim(s)* = *ānupurvī*.

650 Cf. Guṇamati's Vyākhyāyuktiṭīkā (Tg. MDO. LX. 78 b. 3—4). *yañ-dag-phul-can žes-bya-ba-ni ḥphags-paḥi-bden-paḥi gtam-mo* — the communication of high, sublime matters is that of the four Truths of the Saint.

651 Tib. *mgo-gcig-tu-luñ-bstan-pa* = *ekāmṣa-vyākaraṇa*. The other forms of instruction (*vyākaraṇa*) are: —

rnam-par-phyē-ste-luñ-bstan-pa = *vibhajya-vyākaraṇa*

dris-nas-luñ-bstan-pa = *pariprechā-vyākaraṇa*, and

gžag-par-luñ-bstan-pa = *sthāpanīya-vyākaraṇa*.

Cf. M. V. § 83, Rosenberg, Problems p. 59 and Guṇamati's Vyākhyāyuktiṭīkā (Tg. MDO. LX. 78 b. 7—79 a. 4.)

652 Tib. *tshad-ma* = *pramāṇa*. Guṇamati (ibid. 79 a. 8—b. 1.) says: *mñon-sum dañ rjes-su-dpag-pa dañ yid-ches-paḥi-luñ-gi-tshad-ma-rnamś-dañ-mi-ḥgal-baḥi-phyir-ro* — by not being in conflict with the modes of cognition which are: — sense-perception, inference, and authoritative Scripture. Cf. above p. 46 note 46.

653 Tib. *bag-chags* = *vāsanā*.

654 Kg. MDO. XXI. 190 b. 5—6 and 191 b. 2.

655 Corr. *le-lo-can* for *le-lo-žan*.

656 Lit "The Wheel" (*ḥkhor-lo*).

657 XII. 1. *prāṇān bhogāṇṣ ca dhīrāḥ pramudita-manasaḥ kṛcchra-labdhañ asārān, sattvebhyo duḥkhitebhyah satatam avasrjanty ucca-dāna-prakāraiḥ, prāḡ evo' dāra dharmam hitakaram asakṛt sarvathai' va prajānām, kṛcchre nai' vo-palabdham bhṛṣam avasrjatām vṛddhiḡam cā' vyayam ca.*

658 The Bodhisattvas. Corr. *brtan-pa* for *bstan-pa*.

659 Corr. *yañs* (= *udāra*) for *yañ*.

660 Tib. *Hjam-dpal-rnam-par-ḥphrul-paḥi-mdo*. Kg. MDO. II 251 b. 6. and 252 a. 4.

661 Kg. MDO. V. 38 b. 4—5. The version of the Kg. is slightly different from that of Xyl. —

gañ-dag ḥdod-phyir chos-kyi luñ-ḥbogs-pa rmoñs-pa de-dag chos-kyi rin-po-che de-dag ḥdod-pa spañs-pa phyir-len-te rin-thañ-med-pa rñed-kyañ-spoñ-žin-rgyu.

662 Cf. M. V. § 263, 87 sqq.

663 XII. 24 *iti sumatir akhedavūn krpāluḥ prathita-yaṣāḥ suvidhijñātām upetaḥ*

bhavati sukathiko hi bodhisattvas tapati jane kathitair yathai' va sūryaḥ.

664 Tg. MDO. LVI 138 b. 6—139 a. 3.

665 Cf. Abhidharma-samuccaya-bhāṣya of Jinaputra (Tg. MDO. LVII 129 b. 6.) — *yoñs-su ṣes-par-bya-baḥi dños-po-ni* (= *parijñeyam vastu*) *phuñ-po-la-sogs-paḥo* (*skandhādayaḥ*) — the subject that is to be fully apprehended, consists of the five groups of elements etc. Cf. also Vyākhyāyuktiṭīkā (Tg. MDO. LX 9. b. 4—5) *ci-žig yoñs-su-ṣes-par-bya že-na gzugs-la-sogs-pa sdug-bśal-gyi-bden-pas bsdus-paḥo* (= *rupādayo duḥkha-satyena saṃgrhītāḥ*).

666 Abhidh. sam. bh. (Tg. MDO. LVII 129 b. 7) *yoñs-su-ṣes-par-bya-baḥi-don-ni mi-rtag-pa-ñid* (= *anīyatā*) *la-sogs-paḥo*.

667 Ibid. 129 b. 7—8. *yoñs-su-ṣes-par-bya-baḥi-rgyu-ni tshul-khrims dañ*

dbañ-poñi sgo bsdams-pa-la-sogs-paño — the factors that are conducive to the complete apprehension (of the Truth of Phenomenal Existence) are pure morality and suppression of the senses.

668 Ibid. 129 b. 7—8 *yoñs-su-ces-pa-ni* (= *parijñānam*) *byañ-chub-kyi-chos-rnams-so* (= *bodhipakṣikā dharmāḥ*). Acc. to Guṇamati (Tg. MDO. LX 9 b. 6.) *yañ-dag-paḥi lta-ba* (= *samyagdrṣṭi*).

669 Abhidh. sam. bh. (Tg. MDO. LVII 129 b. 8) — *rnam-par-grol-baño* (= *vimukti*).

670 Ibid. 129 b. 8. 671 Ibid. 129. b. 8—130 a. 1.

672 Ibid. 130 a. 6—8.

673 Tib. *chud-za-ba dañ mi-za-baḥi-sgo*. Abhidh. sam. bh. Tg. MDO. LVII 130 b. 5—131 a. 5.

674 Ibid. 131 b. 8—132 b. 2. The six modes are:

de-kho-naḥi-don-gyi-tshul — the mode of the Absolute (underlying the Relativity of phenomenal existence).

ñhob-paḥi-tshul — the mode of attaining (final Enlightenment as a Buddha)

bçad-paḥi-tshul — the mode of explaining (the latter).

mihah-gñis-spañs-paḥi-tshul — the mode of teaching without having recourse to the two extremities.

bsam-gyis-mi-khyab-paḥi-tshul — the mode of unthinkable perfection.

dgoñs-paḥi-tshul — the mode of deeper sense.

675 Ibid. 133 b. 2. 676 Ibid. 133 b. 1—133 b. 4.

677 Tg. MDO. LVIII. 33 b. 5—6. The Sanscrit text of this verse is preserved in the Abhisamayālaṃkāraḥ (MS. Minaev 16 b. 1—2). It runs as follows: —

prajñānam sapīṇḍārthaḥ padārthaḥ sūnusamdhikah, sacodyaparihāraḥ ca vācyah sūtrārtha-vāḍibhiḥ.

678 Ibid. 33 b. 7—34 a. 1. 679 Cf. below.

680 Tg. MDO LVIII 98 a. 7—8.

681 Cf. Vyākhyāyukti Tg. MDO. LVIII 98 a. 8—6. 1. *rab-tu-dbye-ba-ni brjod-par-bya-ba de gzugs-can dañ gzugs-can-ma-yin-pa dañ bstan-du-yod-pa dañ bstan-du med-pa-la-sogs-paḥi rnam-par rab-tu-dbye-bas-so.*

682 Ibid. 33 b. 8—34 a. 1. 683 *rigs* = *gotra*.

684 Tib. *Tiñ-ne-ñdzin-rgyal-po*. Çikṣāsamuccaya BB. 354 6. — 355. 2.

685 *adhyeṣayeyur yadi tvām te dharma-dānasya kārāṇāt prathamam vāca* (sic) *bhāṣeyā nā* ham *vaipulya-çikṣitāḥ.*

686 *evam tvām vāca bhāṣeyā yusme vā vijñā-paṇḍitāḥ*

katham mahātmanām çakyaṁ purato bhāṣitum mayā.

687 *sahasai' śam na jalpeta tulayitvā tu bhājanam*

yadi bhājanam vijñāyāḥ anadhiṣṭo' pi deçayeh.

688 *yadi duḥçilān paçyesi* (sic) *pariçāyām bahūn sthītān,*

saṁlekham mā prabhāṣe tvām varṇam dānasya kīrtayeh.

689 Correct *nañ-tshul* for *nan-tshul*.

690 Cf. Çikṣās. page 354 note 8.

691 *bhavedur yadi cū' lpeccāḥ çuddhāḥ çile pratiṣṭhitāḥ*

maitraṁ cittaṁ janitvā tvām kuryāḥ saṁlekhiḥ kathām.

692 *paritā yadi pāpeccāḥ çilavanto' tra vistarāḥ*

labdha-pakṣas tadā bhūtvā varṇam çilasya kīrtayeh.

693 Cf. below.

694 Tib. *Dam-paḥi-chos-padma-dkar-po* BB. 282. 5, 6 and 283. 6—284. 10, quoted likewise in the Çikṣāsamuccaya BB. 352. 8—354. 2.

695 *kālena co* (sic) *cintayamānu paṇḍitāḥ praviçya layanam tatha ghaṭṭayitvā, vipaça dharmaṁ imu sarva yoniço utthāya deçeta alina-cittāḥ.*

696 *sukha-sthito bhoti* (sic) *sadā vicakṣaṇaḥ sukham niṣannas tatha dharma bhāṣate, udāra-prajñapta karitva āsanam caukṣe manojñe prthivī-pradeçe.*

697 *caukṣam ca so cīvara prāvaritvā surakta-raṅgam ca prasanna-raṅgaiḥ āsevakaṁ kṛṣṇa tathā daditvā mahāpramāṇam ca nivāsayitvā.*

698 *sapāda-pīthasmi* (sic) *niṣadya āsane vicitraduṣeyhi susamstṛtasmin* (sic) *sudhauta-pādaç ca upāruhitvā snigdheṇa çirṣeṇa mukheṇa cā'pi.*

699 *dharmaśane cū'tra niṣidhiyāna ekāgra-sattveṣu samāgateṣu upasamharet citrakathā bahuç ca bhikṣuṇa ca bhikṣuṇiṣyāna cā'va.*

700 *upāsakānām ca upāsikānām rajñām tatha rājasutāna cā'va.*

vicitrārthā madhuraṁ kathyā anabhyasūyantu sadā sa paṇḍitāḥ.

701 *kilāsitam cā'pi vivarjayeta na cā'pi utpādayi kheda-saṁjñām aratim ca sarvaṁ vijahita paṇḍito maitrī-balaṁ ca pariçāya bhāvayet.*

702 *bhāṣec ca rātri-divaṁ agraḍharmaṁ dṛṣṭānta-koṭi-niyutaiḥ sa paṇḍitāḥ. saṁharṣayet parṣa tathai'va toṣayen na cā'pi kiñcit tatra jātu prārthayet.*

703 *khadyam ca bhōjyam ca tathā' nna-pānam vastram çayyāsanacīvaram ca gilāna-bhaiçajya na cintayet saḥ na vijñāpet parṣadi kiñcid anyat.*

704 *anyatra cinteya sadā vicakṣaṇo bhaveda buddho' ham ime ca sattvāḥ etac ca me sarvasakhopadhānam yaṁ dharma çravemi hitāya loke.*

705 Kg. MDO. XIV 11 b. 1—6, quoted Çikṣāsamuccaya BB. 355. 3—13.

706 *imāni Sāgaramate mantra-padāni dharma-bhāṇakena supravṛttāni kṛtvā dharma-āsanakena supravṛttāni kṛtvā* (wanting in Xyl.) *dharma-āsana-niṣaṇṇena sarvaṁ parṣadam bodhy-ākara-abhinirhṛtāyā maitrīyā spharitvā ātmani vaidya-saṁjñām utpādy dharma bhaiçajya-saṁjñām dharma-çraṇāṇikeṣu ātura-saṁjñām tathāgate satpuruṣa-saṁjñām dharma-netryām cirasthika-saṁjñām utpādy imāni mantra-padāny āmukhikṛtya dharma-saṁkathā kārāṇiṣyā tasya samantād yojana-çate* (Çikṣ. *yo janaçate!*) *na māro na-mārakāyikā vā devatā upasamkramayīṣyanti-vicakṣuḥkaraṇe ye'py enaṁ upasamkramiṣyanti te'py asya na çakṣyanti antarāyam kartum.*

707 Ibid. 355. 14—15. — *dharma-bhāṇakena caukṣeṇa çuci-samudācāreṇa susnātena çuci-nivasitena bhavitavyam.*

708 *phyin-drug* = *çatpāramitāḥ.* 709 *sbyin-pa* = *dāna.*

710 *tshul-khrims* = *çila.* 711 *bzod-pa* = *kṣānti.*

712 *brtson-hgrus* = *vīrya.* 713 *bsam-gtan* = *dhyāna.*

714 *çes-rab* = *prajñā.*

715 Tib. *Señ-ge-bzañ-po*. The following passage is an extract from the Commentary on the Aṣṭasāhasrikā — Abhisamayālaṃkāraḥ in abridged form. The full text is as follows: — (MS. Minaev 64 a. 8—b. 3.) — *bodhisattvasya dharma-dānādī-dānād dāna-pāramitā-saṁnāhaḥ. tasyai'va çṛvakādi-manas-kāra-parivarjanāc çila-pāramitā-saṁnāhaḥ. tasyai'va sarvākāra-jñatā-dharmā-ñām kṣamaṇa-rocana-upaparikṣaṇa-sarvajana-apriya-vāditva-sahanāt kṣānti-pāramitā-saṁnāhaḥ. tasyai'vo' ttarottara-kuçāla-mūla-abhiṣṛddhyartham chandādī-jananād vīrya-pāramitā-saṁnāhaḥ. tasyai'va yānāntara-avyavakīrṇa-citta-ekā-gratayā tatkuçāla-mūla-anuttara-samyaksambodhi-pariṇāma-ālabhānād dhyā-*

na-pāramita-saṁnāhaḥ. tasyai'va māyākāra-saṁjñā-ūpasthānena deya-dāyaka-pratigrāhaka-anupalambhāt prajñāpāramitā-saṁnāhaḥ (= Tg. MDO. VI 63 a. 8—b. 5.)

716 Egoistic. 717 mi-dmigs-pa = anupalambha.

718 Tg. MDO. LVIII 75 a. 8—b. 8.

719 Tg. MDO. LVIII 77 a. 3—4.

720 Lit. — the stains (dri-ma). 721 Ibid. 76 a. 2—8.

722 Tib. Lus-skyes-dus-pa (?).

723 Tib. Bzi-brgya-pa. The work of Āryadeva. Tg. MDO. XVIII. 14 b 1—2.

724 Vyākhyāyukti. Tg. MDO. LVIII 146 a. 1—5.

725 The Abhisamayālaṁkāṛāloka MS. Minaev. 152 b. 3—5 — Prajñāpāramitā satkṛtyā adhyācayena crotavye'ty apanīta-avagunṭhanikādinaḥ nicāsa-nā-sthena vikṣepa-doṣaḥ parihṛtya mokṣa-kūma-ācayena saddharmaḥ crotavyaḥ. (= Tg. MDO. VI. 162 a. 1—2).

726 lhag-paḥi-bsam-pa = adhyācaya. For definition cf. Çikṣāsamuccaya p. 285. 14—286. 5.

727 Tg. MDO. LVIII 143 b. 2—4. 728 Ibid. 140 b. 7—141 a. 1.

729 Tib. rtogs-pa-brjod-pa = avadāna. 730 Tib. dgaḥ-bo.

731 Vyākhyāyukti Tg. MDO. LVIII 143 b. 8—144 a. 1.

732 Tib. chos-dgaḥ.

733 Kg. DKON. III. 25 a. 3.

734 dge-baḥi-bces-gñen = kalyāṇamitra. Cf. Çikṣāsamuccaya. Kār. VI.

735 Tg. MDO. LVIII 142 b. 6—143 a. 4.

736 bag-la-ñal = anuṣaya.

737 Cf. above p. 5 cṛutānusāra-pratipatti-sārāḥ (Jātakamālā Ed. Kern, Harvard Series p. 215. 2.)

738 Ibid. 220. 9—12. nīcaistarāsana-sthānād vibodhya vinaya-ḥriyam.

prītyārpitābhyāṁ cakṣurbhyāṁ vān-madhu āsvādayann iva

gauravāvarjitaikakra-prasannāmala-mānasāḥ

satkṛtya dharmāṁ cṛnuyād bhiṣag-vākyam ivā'turāḥ.

739 Kg. DKON. I 119 a. 7—119 b. 1. Cf. below.

740 Tib. Rgya-cher-rol-pa. Ed. Lefmann. 412. 13—18. (Dharma-cakra-pravartana-parivarta)

duravāpyam mānuṣyam buddhotpādaḥ sudullabhā (sic) cṛaddhā

creṣṭham ca dharma-ḥravaṇam aṣṭākṣaṇa-vivarjana durāpaḥ

prāptaḥ ca te'dya sarve buddhotpādaḥ kṣaṇas tathā cṛaddhā

dharma-ḥravaṇaḥ ca varaḥ pramādam akhilam vivarjayataḥ

bhavati kadācid avasthā yat kalpa-nayutair na cṛūyate dharmāḥ

saṁprāptaḥ sa tavā'dya pramādam akhilam vivarjayataḥ.

741 M. V. § 120. 742 Tg. MDO. LVIII 147 a. 3—4.

743 Ibid. 149 b. 3—4.

744 Ibid. 139 a. 2—3. Cf. Saddharma-puṇḍarīka BB. 57. 3.

sudurlabhā idṛcākāḥ ca sattvāḥ cṛutvāna ye cṛaddadhi agra-dharmaṁ audumbaraṁ puṣpa yathai'va durlabham kadāci kaḥiṁci kathāṁci dṛcayate.

745 srid-pa = bhava.

746 Çikṣāsamuccaya 189. 5—6.

kiyad bahū dharma-paryāyu-neyya ḥīlam na rakṣeta cṛutena mattaḥ

na bāhuḥcṛutyena sa cakyu (sic) trāyitum duḥḥīlayena (sic) vrajamāna durgatim.

747 Tib. Btsun-pa-chos-la-gnas-paḥi-dge-sloṅ zes-bya-baḥi-mdo. A Sūtra bearing such a name is not to be found in the Indices of the Kangyur.

748 XII. 3. tasmān nai'va nirarthikā bhavati sū yā bhāvanā yoginām

tasmān nai'va nirarthikā bhavati sū yā deṣanā saugatī,

dṛṣṭo'rthaḥ cṛuta-mātrakād yadi bhavet syād bhāvanā'pārthikā

aḥcṛutvā yadi bhāvanām anuviṣet syād deṣanā'pārthikā.

749 Çikṣāsamuccaya. Kārikā XX.

kṣameta cṛutam eṣeta saṁcṛayeta vanam tadā

samādhanāya yuyjeta bhāvayed aṣubhādikam.

750 Ibid. 194. 7, 8.—

sahadarmikeno (sic) vacanena uktāḥ krodham ca dveṣam (Çikṣ. — doṣam) ca apratyayaṁ ca.

praviṣkaronti (sic) imi bāladharmā imam artha vijñāya na viṣvasanti.

751 VIII. 26.

752 Sic according to Tib. The editions of the Sanscrit text by Professors Minaev and de la Vallée Poussin have both: —

nā'vadhyāyanti taravo na cā'rādhyāḥ prayatnataḥ

kadā taiḥ sukha-saṁvāsaiḥ saha vāso bhaven mama. —

The Tib. seems to be a translation from another reading of the text, which must have been: —

nā'vadhyāyanti taravo vane ca mṛgapakṣiṇaḥ

kadā taiḥ etc.

753 Çikṣāsamuccaya 196. 9—10. — yadi punaḥ cṛutavān imām kṣaṇa-saṁpadam āśādy lābhādāv āsaktāḥ cittam na cōdhayet sa evai'kaḥ sadevake loke vañcakaḥ (Çikṣ. — vañcītaḥ) syāt.

754 Ibid. 196. 11—14. — tad yathā Kācāyapa kaṣcid eva puruṣo mahatā udaka-ārṇaveno' hyamāna udaka-tṛṣṇayā kālam kuryād evam eva Kācāyapa iha' ke cṛamaṇa-brāhmaṇā bahūn dharmān udgṛhya paryāvāpya na rāga-tṛṣṇām vino-dayanti na dveṣa-tṛṣṇām na moha-tṛṣṇām vinodayanti te mahatā dharma-ārṇaveno' hyamānāḥ kleṣa-tṛṣṇayā kālagatā durgati-vinipāta-gāmino bhavanti.

755 The author's own words.

756 Çikṣāsamuccaya 108. 5—111. 4.

757 Agauravo bhoti cṛutena matto vivāda-mantṛeṣu niviṣṭa bhoti

muṣṭita-cṛutiḥ cā' pyasaṁprajanyo bhāṣye ramantasya (sic) ime hi doṣāḥ.

758 adhyātma-cintāt tu sudūra bhoti cittam na kāyaḥ ca prasanna bhoti unnāma-nāmāni bahūni gacchatī (sic) bhāṣye....

759 Corr. hūd for mdud.

760 saddharma-cittāt tu prapaṣṭu bālāḥ sukarkaṣo bhoti asnigdha-cittāḥ vipaṣyanāyāḥ samathāc ca dūre bhāṣye....

761 agauravo bhoti sadā gurūṇām paligodha-mantṛeṣu ratim janitvā

asāra-sthāyī parihīna-prajño bhāṣye....

762 amānito deva-gaṇaiḥ (Çikṣ. — gaṇaiḥ) sa bhoti nā'py asya tasmin sprha saṁjananti

pratisaṁvidāto (sic) bhavatī (sic) viḥino bhāṣye....

763 paribhāṣyate cā'pi sa paṇḍitebhir ye kacid (sic) astī (sic) prtha-kāya-sākṣī nirarthakaṁ jīvitū (sic) tasya bhoti bhāṣye....

- 764 *sa çocate kălu* (sic) *karotu* (sic) *bălah pratipatti-hīno' smi kim adya kuryām*
suduṣkhito (sic) *bhoti alabdha-gādho bhāṣye...*
 765 *calācalo bhoti rṇam yathe' ritaṃ vicikitsate evaṃ asau na saṃcayāḥ na tasya jātu dṛḍha buddhi bhoti bhāṣye...*
 766 *naṭā yathā tiṣṭhati ranga-madhye anyāṇa* (sic) *çurāṇa* (sic) *guṇān prabhāṣate*
svayam ca bhoti pratipatti-hīno bhāṣye...
 767 *çaṭhaç ca so bhoti laghur nirāçāḥ punaḥ punaç cā' rabhate vivādam so dūrato ārya-dharmasya bhoti bhāṣye...*
 768 Corr. *re-chad* for *re-ḥcad*.
 769 *saṃhr̥ṣyate saikṛta alpa-sthāmaḥ prakampate viprakṛto ajānī kapir yathā cañcala-citta bhoti bhāṣye...*
 770 This and the following two verses are omitted in Çikṣ.
 771 *ramitvā bhāṣyasmi* (sic) *ciraṃ pi kalam na vindate pritiṃ ihā' gra-saukhyam.*
varam hi ekasya padasya cintanā pritiṃ pade yatra lābhed anantām.
 772 *ne' kṣu-tvace saram ihā' sti kiṃcin madhye' sti tat sara supremāṇiyāḥ. bhuktvā tvacāṃ ne' ha punaḥ saçakyaṃ labdhum nareṇe' kṣu-rasaṃ pradha-nam.*
 773 *yathā tvacāṃ tatvad avai' hi bhāṣyam yathā rasas tadvad ihā' rtha-cintā tasmād dhi bhāṣye tū ratim vihāya cintetha arthaṃ sada apramattāḥ.*
 774 Tib. *saṅs-rgyas-kyi-ñin = buddha-kṣetra.*
 775 Tib. *bskal-pa-bzañ-po = bhadra-kalpa.*
 776 Tib. *mi-mjed-pahi-hjig-rten-kyi-khams = sahā-loka-dhātu.*
 777 Cf. below. 778 Tib. *Sñan-pa-chen-po.*
 779 Tib. *Yon-tan-bkod-pa.* 780 Tib. *Bskal-bzañ*
 781 Tib. *Sñin-rje-pad-ma-dkar-po.* Ed. by Çarat Candra Das. Buddh. Text. Soc.
 782 Tib. *De-bzin-gcegs-paḥi-gsañ-ba-bsam-gyis-mi-khyab-paḥi-bstan-pa.* Kg. DKON. I.
 783 Tib. *Ḥdzin-pa.* Kar.-puṇḍ. BTS. 17. 5—10. sqq.
 784 Tib. *Rtsibs-kyi-mu-khyud.*
 785 Tib. *ḥkhor-los-bsgyur-ba = cakravartin.*
 786 Tib. *Mig-mi-ḥdzum-pa.*
 787 Tib. *mdun-na-ḥdon-(pa) = purohita.*
 788 Tib. *Rgya-mtshohi-rdul.* 789 Tib. *Rgya-mtshohi-sñin-po.*
 790 Tib. *Rin-chen-sñin-po.* 791 KP. BTS. 21. 16.
 792 Ibid. 21. 25—27.
 793 Ibid. 22. 1. — *kupathena dakṣiṇābhīmukhaṃ gacchataḥ.*
 794 Ibid. 24. 12—14. 795 Ibid. 24. 30.
 796 Ibid. 24. 31. — *saṃsāra-abhīrataḥ.*
 797 Ibid. 25. 24—26.
 798 Tib. *me-loñ-bkod-pa.* Ibid. 25. 28.
 799 Ibid. 26. 7.
 800 Kar. Puṇḍ. BTS. 26. 30—31.
 801 Tib. *Tshe-dpag-med.*
 802 Tib. *Bde-ba-can.* Ibid. 36. 24—25.

- 803 Tib. *Mig-mi-ḥdzum-pa.*
 804 Tib. *Ḥod-zer-kun-nas-ḥphags-pa-dpal-brtsegs-kyi-rgyal-po.* Ibid. 38.
 14—16.
 805 Tib. *Mthu-chen-thob.* M. V. § 23. 9.
 806 Tib. *Rab-tu-brtan-pa-yon-tan-nor-bu-brtsegs-paḥi-rgyal-po.* Kar. Puṇḍ. 39. 11.
 807 Tib. *Kun-tu-gzigs.*
 808 Tib. *Dag-pa-rdul-bral-yañ-dag-brtsegs.* Ibid. 42. 17—21.
 809 Tib. *Kun-tu-bzañ-po.* Ibid. 43. 17.
 810 Tib. *Pad-ma-dam-pa.* Ibid. 44. 23.
 811 Tib. *(Chos-kyi)-dbañ-bsgyur-dbañ-phyug.* Ibid. 45. 19.
 812 Tib. *Snañ-ba-rdul-bral-spos-mtho-dbañ-phyug-rgyal-po.* Ibid. 48. 25.
 813 Tib. *Ye-çes-rdo-rje-rnam-par-bsgyiñs-paḥi-dbañ-phyug-(kyi-tog).* Ibid. 50. 16.
 814 Tib. *Mi-ḥkhrugs-pa.* Ibid. 53. 14.
 815 Tib. *Gser-gyi-me-tog.* Ibid. 56. 28.
 816 Tib. *Rgyal-baḥi-zla-ba.* Ibid. 57. 4. Sic acc. to Tib., but Sūtra: — *tad buddhakṣetraṃ Jayasomaṃ nāma bhaviṣyati. tatra tvam anuttarāṃ samyak-sambodhim abhisambhotsyase Nāgavimarditeçvaraghoṣo nāma bhaviṣyasi yāvad buddho bhagavān.*
 817 Tib. *Rnam-par-gzigs.* M. V. § 2. 6. } Kar. Puṇḍ.
 818 Tib. *Gtsug-tor-can.* Ibid. § 2. 7. } BTS. 62. 11—12.
 819 Tib. *Thams-cad-skyob.* Ibid. § 2. 8
 820 Tib. *Skar-ma-skyoñ.*
 821 Tib. *Ḥkhor-ba-hjig.* Kar. Puṇḍ. BTS. 63. 13.
 822 Tib. *Gser-thub.* Ibid. 63.20.
 823 Tib. *Ḥod-sruñs.* Ibid. 64. 17. 824 Tib. *Dri-med-ḥod.*
 825 Tib. *Byams-pa.* Ibid. 66. 16.
 826 Tib. *bsñen-bkur-ba = upasthāyaka.* Ibid. 67. 15—68. 3.
 827 *kiyad bahavo bhagavann anāgate' dhvani muni-bhaskarā' smin bhadra-kalpe udayanti.*
 828 Ibid. 68. 7—9. 829 Ibid. 68. 31 sqq.
 830 Tib. *Gsal-mdzad.* Ibid. 69. 29.
 831 Tib. *mtshams-med-pa = anantarya.* Cf. M.V. § 122.
 832 Ibid. 97. 23.
 833 Tib. *Mdzes-par-snañ-ba = Çubhāloka (?)*
 834 Tib. *Rnam-par-brgyan pa.*
 835 Tib. *Yon-tan-mthaḥ-yas-rin-chen-sna-tshogs-bkod-paḥi-rgyal-po.* Kg. DKON. 117 b. 7—118 a. 2.
 836 Tib. *Rnam-par-dag-pa-can.*
 837 Tib. *Yul-ḥkhor-bsruñ.* Ibid. 118 b. 1—2.
 838 Kg. DKON. I. 118 b. 6—119 a. 1.
 839 Ibid. 119 a. 2—5. 840 Ibid. 119 a. 7—119 b. 1.
 841 *tsan-dan sbrul-gyi sñin-po = goçirṣa-uragasāra-candana.*
 842 Kg. DKON. I. 120 a. 7. sqq. 843 Ibid. 120 b. 2.
 844 Tib. *Ma-smad-pa.* 845 Tib. *Dpe-med-pa.*
 846 Tib. *Chos-sems.*
 847 Tib. *Chos-kyi-blo-gros.* Kg. DKON. I. 121 b. 5.—122 a. 3.

- 848 Ibid. 123 a. 2—6. 849 Tib. Rnam-par-dag-paḥi-blo-gros.
 850 Tib. Ḥkhor-ba-ḥjig. Ibid. 123 a. 6—123 b. 1.
 851 Tib. Rnam-par-rgyal-baḥi-sde.
 852 Tib. Gser-thub. Kg. DKON. I. 123 b. 2.
 853 Tib. Dbañ-po-zi-ba. 854 Kg. DKON. I. 123 b. 3.
 855 Tib. Don-thams-cad-grub-pa.
 856 Ibid. *de-ni-na-yin-te* ... this was myself. 857 Tib. Ska-rags-can.
 858 Kg. DKON. I. 123 b. 4. 859 Tib. Mchog-gi-blo-gros.
 860 Tib. Señ-ge. Ibid. Cf. Fr. Weller: Tausend Buddhanamen des Bhadra-
 kalpa. — 6.
 861 Tib. Glog-gi-lha (Xyl. Klog-gi-lha).
 862 Tib. Tog. Kg. DKON. I. 123 b. 5. Weller, — 410.
 863 Tib. Bzañ-po(ḥi rgyal-po).
 864 Tib. Me-tog-dam-pa. Kg. DKON. I. 123 b. 5. Weller, — 941.
 865 Tib. Ḥod-kyi-dpal.
 866 Tib. Me-tog. Kg. DKON. I. 123 b. 6. Weller, — 759.
 867 Tib. Rnam-par-snañ-baḥi-padma.
 868 Tib. Skar-rgyal Kg. DKON. I. 123 b. 6. Weller, — 15.
 869 Tib. Dri-ma-med-paḥi-ḥod.
 870 Tib. Spyān-legs. Kg. DKON. I. 123 b. 7. Weller, — 645.
 871 Tib. Rdul-med.
 872 Tib. Lag-bzañs. Kg. DKON. I. 123 b. 7. Weller, — 470.
 873 Tib. Blo-gros-rgyal-po.
 874 Tib. Ḥod Kg. DKON. I. 124 a. 1.
 875 Tib. Dge-baḥi-bkod-paḥi-rgyal-po.
 876 Tib. Skar-ma-la-dgaḥ-ba. Kg. DKON. I. 124 a. 1. Weller, — 754.
 877 Tib. Phyogs-ḥbyor.
 878 Tib. Mñon-par-ḥphags-pa-gcags-pa. Kg. DKON. I. 124 a. 2. Weller, —
 497. (?)
 879 Tib. Rnam-par-dag-pa-bkod-paḥi-rgyal-po.
 880 Tib. Yon-taṅ-(mchog-gi)-mñañ-ba. Kg. DKON. I. 124 a. 2. Weller, —
 550 (?).
 881 Tib. Dpal-sbas.
 882 Tib. Nor-dpal. Kg. DKON. I. 124 a. 3.
 883 Tib. Lus-ḥin-tu-rnam-par-ḥbyed-pa.
 884 Tib. Ye-ḥes-ḥbyuñ-gnas. Kg. DKON. I. 124 a. 3. Weller, — 99.
 885 Tib. Drag-ḥul-can.
 886 Tib. Rin-po-cheḥi-ḥbyuñ-gnas. Kg. DKON. I. 124 a. 4. Weller, — 102.
 887 Tib. Rin-chen-grags. 888 Tib. Kun-tu-snañ-ba.
 889 Tib. Cod-pan-brgyan-pa.
 890 Tib. Yon-taṅ-mthaḥ-yas-grags-pa.
 891 Tib. Blo-mthaḥ-yas-grags-pa.
 892 Tib. Blo-(gros)-mthaḥ-yas. Kg. DKON. I. 124 a. 6—7.
 893 Ibid. 124 a. 7—124 b. 2.
 894 Tib. Mos-pa. Ibid. 124 b. 3.
 895 Ibid. 124 b. 6—7. 896 Tib. Rdo-rjes-rnam-par-gnon-pa.
 897 Tib. Tshañs-pa-gtsug-phud-can. Kg. DKON. I. 125 a. 5.
 898 Tib. Mar-me-mdzad. Ibid. 125 a. 3.

- 899 Kg. MDO. VI. 91a7—b4. 900 Kg. MDO. II. 31b.
 901 *gnas-bskal*.
 902 *pañca-kaṣāya* Cf. M. V. § 124.
 903 BTS. 95. 27—32. *tatra Anguṣṭhā nāma lokadhātuh. tatra Anguṣṭhāyām lokadhātāu daṣavarṣāyusṣkā manuṣyā durvarṇā drohoḍimāḥ akuṣalamūle sama-vadhānagatā anguṣṭhāmātram uccatvena. tatra Jyotirāmo-nāma tathāgato' rhan samyak sambuddhaḥ* etc.
 904 Tib. Skar-ma-la-dgaḥ-ba.
 905 Karuṇā-puṇḍarika B.T.S. 63. 12.
 906 Ibid. 63. 20. 907 Ibid. 64. 17. 908 Ibid. 66. 9.
 909 Kg. MDO. I. 102 a. 4, 5. sqq. On Buddha Čākyamuni — 102 b. 7—
 103 a. 2.
 910 Tib. Mchog-tu-dgaḥ-baḥi-rgyal-po.
 911 Tib. Ser-skyā. 912 Tg. MDO. I.
 913 Kg. RGYUD. I. 914 Tib. *mi-mjed-pa*.
 915 BTS. 63. 8—12. *kena kārāṇena sahe' ty ucyate. saḥās te sattvā rāgasya saḥās te dveṣasya saḥās te mohasya saḥās te kleṣa-bandhanānām tena kārāṇena sahe' ty ucyate. tatra saḥāyām lokadhātāu bhadrako nāma bhaviṣyati mahākālpaḥ kena kārāṇena ucyate bhadraḥ itī. bhadraḥ mahākālpe raga-dveṣa-moha-caritānām sattvānām sahasraṁ mahākāruṇikāṇām buddhānām bhagavatām utpatsyate*.
 916 Kg. DKON. III. 262a5—7.
 917 Gnas-chen-po-brgyad-kyi-mchod-rten-la-bstod-pa = Aṣṭa-mahāsthāna-caitya-stotra. Tg. BSTOD I.
 918 Tib. *grāṇs-med* = *asamkhyā*. This is not an indefinite number, but, as we shall see (Cf. below) —
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.
 919 These are: *ñon-moñs-paḥi-bdud, ḥchi-bdag-gi-bdud, phuñ-poḥi-bdud*, and *lhahi-buḥi-bdud*.
 920 Tib. Gsal-grags. 921 Tib. Yul-ḥkhor-skyoñ.
 922 This Buddha Čākyamuni is of course not the Buddha of our age, but an extinct Buddha of former times to whom the Teacher addressed his first Initial Vow.
 923 Tib. Legs-mdzad. 924 Tib. Dbañ-po-rgyal-mtshan.
 925 Tg. MDO. LXIII. 15 b. 7—8.
 926 Tib. *bse-ru-lta-bu* = *khadga-viṣāṇa-kalpa*. This passage is a quotation from the Abhidharma-Koṣa Tg. MDO. LXIII.
 927 Tib. *sbyor-lam* = *prayoga-mārga*.
 928 Tib. *chos-sku* = *dharma-kāya*.
 929 Tib. *gzugs-sku* = *rūpa-kāya*.
 930 IV. 1. *mahotsahā mahārambhā mahārthā 'tha mahodayā cetanā bodhisattvānām dvayārthā citta-sambhavaḥ*.
 931 I. 18. *cittotpādaḥ parārthāya samyak sambodhi-kāmatā samāsavyāsataḥ sū ca yathāsūtram sa co' cyate*.
 932 Tg. MDO. IX. 91 a. 8—b 3 cf. Haribhadra, Abhisamayālaṁkāralokā, MS. Minaev. 23 b. 14.
 933 IV. 7. *mitra-balād dhātu-balān mūla-balāc chruta-balāc chubhābhyāsāt adṛḍhadṛḍhodaya uktaḥ cittotpādaḥ parākhyānāt*.

934 Cf. Vasubandhu's Commentary to this verse: *hetu-balād vā gotra-sāmarthyāt*.

935 Ibid.: — *kuṣāla-mūlād vā' tīta-puṣṭitāḥ*.

936 Sūtrālaṃkāra IV. 8. *sūpāsitasambuddhe susambhṛta-jñāna-punya-sambhāre*

dharmeṣu nirvikalpa-jñāna-prasavāt paramatā'sya.

937 The following verse is quoted in Haribhadra's Abhisamayālaṃkāra-lōkā, MS. Minaev 24 a. 10, 11. *tatrā' dau gotra-sāmarthyāt kṛpā-bija-pra-bodhataḥ*

prayogācāya-saṃpattiyā bodhi-citta-parigrahaḥ.

938 Kg. DKON. V. 203 b.

939 *bodhi-praṇidhi-citta*. Cf. Bodhicaryāvatāra I. 15.

940 *bodhi-prasthāna*. Ibid.

941 *samādāna-saṃketika*. Cf. Vasubandhu on Sūtrālaṃkāra IV. 7.

942 IV. 2. *cittotpado' dhimokṣo' sau cūddhādhyācayiko' paraḥ*

vaipakyo bhūmiṣu matas tathā' varaṇa-varjitāḥ.

943 I. 20. *bhū-hema-candra-jvalanair* etc. Cf. below.

944 IV. 15. *prthivīsama utpādaḥ* etc.

945 Tg. MDO. LII. 300 a. 7—300 b. 3.

946 *mos-pas-spyod-paḥi-sa* = *adhimukti-caryā-bhūmi*. Is a synonym of the Path of Training (*prayoga-mārga*).

947 *chos-kyi-sprin* = *dharma-meghā*.

948 *dkah-ba-spyod-pa* = *duṣkara-caryā*.

949 Cf. above p. 94. 950 Kg. MDO. I.

951 Tib. Drin-lan-bsab-pa Kg. MDO. XXXII.

952 Tib. Phuṅ-po-gsum-pa. Kg. MDO. XXIV.

953 Tib. Mñon-dgaḥ. 954 Tib. Mdzes-chen.

955 Tib. Snañ-byed.

956 XVIII. 38 — *sambhāro bodhisattvānām punya-jñāna-mayo' samah saṃsāre' bhyudayāyā' kaḥ anyo'saṃkliṣṭa-saṃsrtau*.

957 *zag-bcas* = *sāsrava*. 958 *zag-med* = *anāsrava*.

959 *mñon-mtho* = *abhyudaya*. Is defined acc. to the Lamaist tradition as: — *ñan-son-gsum-las mñon-mtho* — an existence higher than the three Evil Births.

960 *nes-legs* = *niḥcreyasa*. Is a synonym of Nirvāṇa. Cf. M. V. § 95. 5.

961 Sūtrālaṃkāra, XVIII. 39.

dānam cilaṃ ca punyasya prajñā jñānasya sambhṛtiḥ.

trayaṃ cā' nyad dvayasyā' pi pañcā' pi jñāna-sambhṛtiḥ.

962 XVIII. 40. *saṃtatya bhāvanām etya bhūyo bhūyaḥ cūbhasya hi āhāro...*

963 Sic acc. to Vasubandhu's Commentary. The Xyl. has *rati* (?).

964 Ibid.... *sa sambhāro dhīre sarvārtha-sādhakaḥ*.

965 Sūtrālaṃkāra XVIII. 41.

praveśyā' nimittāyā' nābhogāya sambhṛtiḥ

abhiṣekāya niṣṭhāyā' dhīrānām upacīyate.

966 Tib. *mtshan-ma-med-pa* = *animitta*. Haribhadra's Abhisamayālaṃkāra-lōkā (MS. Minaev 43 b. 7—11. = Tg. MDO. VI 43 a. 6—8) has: — *nimittam asādhāraṇam rūpam tattvena anyonyam eka-rūpatvān nāsty ato' grahaṇam iti yāvat. etad uktam. dharma-dhātu-rūpatayā anityatādi-sarvākārājñatā-*

ṣūnyatānām sva-svabhāvena niḥsvabhāvatvāt parasparam eṣām aikātmyena animittatva-niṣṭhāṃ rūpādy-ālambanam iti.

967 Tib. *lhun-gyis-grub-pa* = *anābhoga*.

968 Tib. *dbañ-bskur-ba* = *abhiṣeka*.

970 Tib. *mos-pas-spyod-paḥi-sa* = *adhimukti-caryā-bhūmi*.

971 Tib. *riñ-du-son-ba* = *dūramgamā*.

972 Tib. *mi-gyo-ba* = *acalā*.

973 Tib. *legs-paḥi-blo-gros* = *sādhu-matī*.

974 Tg. MDO. XCIV. 139 a. 3.

975 Tib. *gzugs-kyi-sku* = *rūpa-kāya*.

976 Tib. *chos-sku* = *dharma-kāya*.

977 The king for whom Nāgārjuna wrote the Ratnāvalī. Cf. below.

978 Tg. MDO. XVII.

978a Tib. *mtshan-mar-ḥdzin-pa* = *nimitta-grahaṇa*. Cf. *animitta* above.

978b Kg. MDO. V. 289a 1 sqq.

979 *ṣes-rab* = *prajñā*.

980 Ratnāvalī. Tg. MDO. XCIV. 147 b. 3—4, quoted in the Mādhyamika-vṛtti BB. 360. 2. — *ṣūnyatā-karuṇā-garbham keṣām cid bodhi-sāadhanam*. Cf. also Abhisamayālaṃkāra-lōkā MS. Minaev 24 a. (Tg. MDO. VI) — *ṣūnyatā-karuṇā-garbha-bodhi-cittam utpādyā* — having made the Creative Effort founded upon (the conception) of Relativity, endowed with the essence of Great Com-miseration.

981 XVI. 29. *sarve cūklā dharmā vikṣipta-samahitobhayā jñeyāḥ dvābhyām dvābhyām pāramitābhyām parigṛhītāḥ*.

982 Cf. Vasubandhu's Commentary on this verse.

983 Ibid. XVI. 5. *bhogeṣu cā' nabhiratis tivrā gurutā dvaye akhedaṣ ca yogaṣ ca nirvikalpaḥ samastam idam uttamaṃ yānam*.

984 Vasubandhu says: — *kṣāntiyā vīryeṇa cā' khedo dvaye yathākramaṃ dukkhe ca sattva-asattva-kṛte kuṣāla-prayoge ca*.

985 Mahāyāna-saṃgraha-upanibandhana, the work of Asvabhāva. Tg. MDO. LVI. 308 a. 2—3.

986 Tib. *bse-ru-lta-bu* = *khaḍga-viṣāṇa-kalpa*.

987 Cf. Haribhadra's Abhisamayālaṃkāra-lōkā (MS. Minaev 39 a. 11—16. = Tg. MDO. VI. 39 a. 2) *nanu ṣṛāvaka-yāne'pi bodhisattva-dharmā dānādayo nirdiṣṭā eve' ty ācāṅkyā' ha... evaṃ manyate; ṣṛavakādi-dharmās tat-piṭake vistareṇa abhihitā bodhisattva-dharmās tu prasangataḥ*.

988 Tg. MDO XCIV. 147 a. 7.

989 I. 9. *vaikalyato virodhād anupāyāt vāt tathā' py anupadeṣāt na ṣṛāvaka-yānam idam bhavati mahāyāna-dharmākhyam*.

990 Tg. MDO XCIV. 149 b. 2—3.

991 Tib. Skyabs-gsum-bdun-cu-ba. The work of Candrakīrti. Tg. MDO XXXII. 294 a. 2—3.

992 Tib. *dgra-bcom-pa* = *arhat*.

993 M. V. § 50.

994 Tib. *dkar-po-rnam-par-mthoñ-baḥi-sa* = *cūkla-vidarṣana-bhūmi*.

995 Tib. *rigs-kyi-sa* = *gotra-bhūmi*.

996 Tib. *brgyad-paḥi-sa* = *aṣṭamaka-bhūmi*.

997 Tib. *mthoñ-baḥi-sa* = *darṣana-bhūmi*.

998 Tib. *bsrabs-paḥi-sa* = *tanū-bhūmi*.

- 999 Tib. *hdod-chags-dañ-bral-baḥi-sa* = *vītarāga-bhūmi*.
 1000 Tib. *byas-pa-rtogs-paḥi-sa* = *kṛtāvi-bhūmi*.
 1001 Tib. *rañ-saṅs-rgyas-kyi-sa* = *pratyekabuddha-bhūmi*. Is not mentioned in the M. V.
 1002 Tib. *rab-tu-dgaḥ-ba* = *pramuditā*. The others are: —
dri-ma-med-pa = *vimalā*.
hod-byed-pa = *prabhākari*.
hod-hphro-ba-can = *arciṣmatī*.
ṣin-tu-sbyaṅs-dkaḥ-ba = *sudurjayā*.
mñon-du-gyur-pa = *abhimukhī*.
riñ-du-son-ba = *dūramgamā*.
mi-gyo-ba = *acalā*.
legs-paḥi-blo-gros = *sādhū-matī*.
chos-kyi-sprin = *dharma-meghā*. Cf. M. V. § 31.
 1003 This is detailed in the Abhisamayālaṃkāraḥ. Cf. Appendix.
 1004 Tib. *dad-paḥi-sa* = *ṣaddhābhūmi*.
 1005 Tib. *tshogs-lam* = *sambhāra-mārga*.
 1006 Tib. *mos-pas-spyod-paḥi-sa* = *adhimukti-caryā-bhūmi*.
 1007 Tib. *sbyor-lam* = *prayoga-mārga*.
 1008 Ed. Rahder p. 26. Tg. MDO LI 218 a. 6—7.
 1009 Tib. *rigs-kyi-sa* = *gotra-bhūmi*.
 1100 Tib. *mos-pas-spyod-paḥi-sa* = *adhimukti-caryā-bhūmi*.
 1011 Tib. *lhag-paḥi-bsam-pa-dag-paḥi-sa* = *ṣuddha-adhyāṣayikā-bh*.
 1012 Tib. *nes-paḥi-sa* = *niyatā-bhūmi*.
 1013 Tib. *spyod-paḥi-sa* = *caryā-pratipatti-bhūmi*.
 1014 Tib. *spyod-pa-nes-paḥi-sa* = *niyata-caryā-bh*.
 1015 Tib. *mthar-thug-par-hgro-baḥi-sa* = *niṣṭhā-gamana-bhūmi*.
 1016 Tib. *bsdu-ba-bḥi* = *catvāri saṃgraha-vastūni*.
 1017 XVI. 72. *dānaṃ samam priyākhyānam artha-caryā samārthatā taddeṣanā samādāya svānuvṛttibhir iṣyate*.
 1018 Tib. *sbyin-pa* = *dāna*.
 1019 *sñan-par-smra-ba* = *priya-vādītā*.
 1020 Tib. *don-spyod-pa* = *artha-caryā*.
 1021 Tib. *don-mthun-pa* = *samāna-arthatā*.
 1022 XX—XXI. 42. *mahāyāne' dhimuktānām hīnayāne ca dehinām dvayor āvarjanārthāya vinayāya ca deṣitāḥ caryāḥ catasro dhirānām yathā-sūtrānusārataḥ*.
 1023 Tib. *pha-rol-tu-phyin-paḥi-spyod-pa* = *pāramitā-caryā*.
 1024 Tib. *byaṅ-chub-kyi-phyogs-dañ-mthun-paḥi-spyod-pa* = *bodhipakṣa-caryā*.
 1025 *mñon-ṣes-kyi-spyod-pa* = *abhiññā-caryā*.
 1026 Tib. *Gtsug-na-rin-chen-gyi-mdo*. Kg. DKON. IV.
 1027 Tg. MDO. LI. 220 b. 7.
 1028 Tib. *mi-zad-pa* = *akṣaya* 1029 Tg. MDO. IX. 92 b. 3—4.
 1030 Tib. *bsam-pa* = *āṣaya*. 1031 Tib. *sbyor-ba* = *prayoga*.
 1032 Tib. *lhag-paḥi-bsam-pa* = *adhyāṣaya*.
 1033 Tib. *tshad-med-pa* = *apamāna*.
 1034 Tib. *mñon-par-ṣes-pa* = *abhiññā*.

- 1035 Tib. *so-sor-yañ-dag-par-rig-pa* = *pratisamvid*.
 1036 *dharma-pratisaranena bhavitavyam na pudgala-pratisaranena*. M. V. § 74.
 1037 *artha-pratisaranena bhavitavyam na vyañjana-pratisaranena*. M. V. § 74.
 1038 *nīrtha-sūtra-pratisaranena bhavitavyam na neyārtha-sūtra-pratisaranena*. Ibid.
 1039 *jñāna-pratisaranena bhavitavyam na vijñāna-pratisaranena*. Ibid.
 1040 Tib. *byaṅ-chub-kyi phyogs dañ-mthun-paḥi-chos* = *bodhipakṣikā dharmāḥ*.
 1041 Tib. *ṣi-gnas* = *ṣamatha*. 1042 Tib. *lhag-mthoñ* = *vipaṣyanā*.
 1043 Tib. *gzuñs* = *dhāraṇī*. 1044 Tib. *spobs-pa* = *pratibhāna*.
 1045 Tib. *hdus-byas* = *saṃskṛta*. 1046 Tib. *zag-bcas* = *sāsrava*.
 1047 Tib. *bdag-med-pa* = *anātmaka*.
 1048 Tib. *bgrod-gcig-pa* = *ekāyana*.
 1049 Tib. *thabs-la-mkhas-pa* = *upāya-kauṣalya*. 1050 Kg. DKON XVI.
 1051 Tib. *Thub-pa dgoñs-paḥi rgyan*. The work of Abhayākara Gupta. Tg. MDO. XXIX.
 1052 I. 19, 20. *bhū-hema-candra-jvalanair nidhi-ratnākarārṇavaiḥ vajrācalaśadhī-mitraiḥ cintāmaṇy-arka-gītibhiḥ nrpa-gaṇḍja-mahāmārga-yāna-prasavaṇodakaiḥ ānandokti-nadī-meghair dvāvīmṣati-vidhaḥ sa ca*.
 1053 Abhisamayālaṃkāraḥ MS. Minaev 25 b 4—2 7a. 1 (= Tg. MDO VI. 24 b. 1.—25 b. 8).
 1054 Tib. *hdun-pa* = *chanda*.
 1055 Tib. *chos-kyi-dgaḥ-ston* = *dharmoddāna*.
 1056 IV. 15—20. 1057 Cf. Abhisamayālaṃkāraḥ — Appendix.
 1058 Tib. *rnam-kun-rdzogs-sbyor-ba* = *sarva-ākāra-abhisambodha*. Cf. above p. 51.
 1059 Tib. *rtse-mo-ḥi-sbyor-ba* = *mūrdha-abhisamaya*.
 1060 Tib. *mthar-gyis-sbyor-ba* = *anupūrva-abhisamaya*.
 1061 Tib. *skad-gig-maḥi-sbyor-ba* = *ekakṣaṇa-abhisambodha*.
 1063 Tib. *sgrub-pa* = *pratipatti*. The definition of *pratipatti* acc. to the Abhisamayālaṃkāraḥ (MS. Minaev. 63 b. 1. sqq.) is as follows: — *sā ca trisarovajñatā-viṣaye sāmānyena ṣukladharma-adhiṣṭhānā sarvākārābhisambodhādau caturvidhe' bhisamaye pratyabhisamayam ṣaṭpāramitā-adhiṣṭhānā ca kriyā pratipattiḥ* — *pratipatti* is the action which, in regard of the three forms of omniscience (*sarvākāra-jñatā*, *mārga-jñatā* and *sarva-jñatā*), is, in general, founded upon all the virtuous qualities, and, as concerns the four methods of intuition, each of them taken respectively, — is based upon the six Transcendental Virtues.
 1063 Tib. *go-chaḥi-sgrub-pa* = *saṃnūha-pratipatti*.
 1064 Tib. *hjug-paḥi-sgrub-pa* = *prasthāna-pratipatti*.
 1065 Tib. *tshogs-kyi-sgrub-pa* = *sambhāra-pratipatti*.
 1066 Tib. *nes-par-hbyuñ-baḥi-sgrub-pa* = *niryāṇa-pratipatti*. These four Actions are enlarged upon in the Abhisamayālaṃkāraḥ. Cf. Appendix.
 1067 Tib. *tshogs-lam* = *sambhāra-mārga*.
 1068 Tib. *sbyor-lam* = *prayoga-mārga*.
 1069 Tib. *mthoñ-lam* = *darṣana-mārga*.

1070 Tib. *sgom-lam* = *bhāvanā-mārga*.

1071 Tib. *mthar-phyin-paḥi-lam*. Is the same as *mi-slob-lam* = *aṣaika-mārga*.

1072 Tib. *zag-bcas* = *sāsrava*.

1073 Tib. *kun-rdzob* = *saṁvṛti*.

1074 Tg. MDO. LII. 199 a. 6.

1075 Ibid. 199 b. 1. — *nam-par-dag-paḥi-lam* (= *viśuddhi-mārga*) *ni mthoñ-ba* *dañ bsgom-pa* *dañ mthar-thug-paḥi-lam-gyis bsdus-pa* — the Path of Complete Purification is contained in the Paths of Illumination, Concentration, and that of the Final Result.

1076 Tg. MDO. LVI. 110 a. 1.

1077 Tg. MDO LVII. 68b. 4, 5.

1078 Tg. MDO. LII.

1079 Tib. *kun-hbyuñ* = *samudaya*.

1080 Tib. *zag-med* = *anāsrava*.

1081 Tg. MDO LII. 270 a. 7—270 b. 3.

1082 Tib. *dran-pa-ñe-bar-gzag-pa* = *smṛty-upasthāna*.

1083 Tib. *nes-par-hbyed-paḥi-cha-dañ-mthun-pa* = *nirvedha-bhāgīya*. These are: —

dro-bar-gyur-pa or *drod* = *ūśmagata*. Heat

rtse-mo = *mūrdhāna* — Climax.

bzod-pa = *kṣānti* — Steadfastness.

hjig-rten-paḥi-chos-kyi-mchog = *laukika-agra-dharma* — Highest Mundane Virtues.

1084 Tib. *hjig-rten-paḥi-chos-mchog* = *laukika-agra-dharma*.

1085 Tib. *bar-chad-med-lam*.

1086 Tib. *tshul-khrims-kyi-bslab-pa* = *adhiṣṭhāna-ṣikṣā*.

1087 Tib. *sems-kyi-bslab-pa* = *adhicitta-ṣikṣā*.

1088 Tib. *ces-rab-kyi-bslab-pa* = *adhiprajñā-ṣikṣā*.

1089 XVI. 7. — *Ṣikṣātrayaṁ adhikṛtya ca ṣaṭ pāramitā jinaiḥ samākhyātāḥ. ādyā tisro dvedhā antya-dvayatas tisṛṣv ekā*.

1090 Moral Discipline.

1091 Charity (*dāna*), Morality (*śīla*), and Patience (*kṣānti*). Cf. Vasubandhu on verse quoted.

1092 Concentration (*dhyaṇa*) and the Climax of Wisdom (*prajñā-pāramitā*).

1093 Mental Discipline and the Training in Highest Wisdom. Vasubandhu says: — *dvidhe'ty adhicittam adhiprajñam ca ṣikṣā sā antena dvayena saṁgrhitā yathākramam dhyānena prajñayā ca*.

1094 That of Energy (*vīrya*).

1095 *tisṛṣv api ṣikṣāsv ekā vīrya-pāramitā veditavyā, sarvāsām vīrya-sahāyatvāt*. Ibid.

1096 Tib. *bsod-nams-bya-baḥi-dños-po* = *punya-kriyā-vastu*. Cf. above p. 16.

1097 M. V. § 43.

1098 Tib. *grāns-med-pa* = *asamkhyā*.

1099 Tg. MDO. LXIII.

1100 Tg. MDO. XXIX.

1101 Tib. *grāns-kyi-gnas*.

1102 M. V. § 249. 1—52.

1103 Tib. *khri* = *prabheda*.

1104 Tib. *hbum* = *lakṣa*.

1105 Tib. *sa-ya* = *atilakṣa*.

1106 Tib. *bye-ba* = *koṭi*.

1107 Tib. *duñ-phyur* = *madhya*.

1108 Tib. *ther-hbum* = *ayuta*.

1109 Tib. *ther-hbum-chen-po* = *mahāyuta*.

1110 Tib. *khrag-khri* = *nayuta*.

1111 Tib. *khrag-khri-chen-po* = *mahānayuta*.

1112 Tib. *rab-bkram* = *prasuta*.

1113 Tib. *rab-bkram-chen-po* = *mahāprasuta*.

1114 Tib. *gtams* = *kaṁkara*.

1115 Tib. *gtams-chen-po* = *mahākaṁkara*.

1116 Tib. *dkrigs* = *bimbāra*.

1117 Tib. *dkrigs-chen-po* = *mahābimbāra*.

1118 Tib. *mi-hkhrugs-pa* = *akṣobhya*.

1119 Tib. *mi-hkhrugs-pa-chen-po* = *mahākṣobhya*.

1120 Tib. *khyad-phyin* = *vivāha*.

1121 Tib. *khyad-phyin-chen-po* = *mahāvivāha*.

1122 Tib. *pañ-stein* = *utsanga*.

1123 Tib. *pañ-stein-chen-po* = *mahotsanga*.

1124 Tib. *ded-hdren* = *vāhana*.

1125 Tib. *ded-hdren-chen-po* = *mahāvāhana*.

1126 Tib. *mthah-snañ* = *tītibha*.

1127 Tib. *mthah-snañ-chen-po* = *mahātītibha*.

1128 Tib. *rgyu-rig* = *hetu*.

1129 Tib. *rgyu-rig-chen-po* = *mahāhetu*.

1130 Tib. *ḥod-mdzes* = *karabha*.

1131 Tib. *ḥod-mdzes-chen-po* = *mahākarabha*.

1132 Tib. *dbañ-po* = *indra*.

1133 Tib. *dbañ-chen* = *mahendra*.

1134 Tib. *legs-phyin* = *saṁāpta*.

1135 Tib. *legs-phyin-chen-po* = *mahāsaṁāpta*.

1136 Tib. *rtog-ḥgro* = *gati*.

1137 Tib. *rtog-ḥgro-chen-po* = *mahāgati*.

1138 Tib. *hbyin-rdul* = *bimbarajaḥ*.

1139 Tib. *hbyin-rdul-chen-po* = *mahābimbarajaḥ*.

1140 Tib. *rgya-rtags* = *mudrā*.

1141 Tib. *rgya-rtags-chen-po* = *mahāmudrā*.

1142 Tib. *stobs-hkhor* = *bala*.

1143 Tib. *stobs-hkhor-chen-po* = *mahābala*.

1144 Tib. *brda-ces* = *saṁjñā*.

1145 Tib. *brda-ces-chen-po* = *mahāsaṁjñā*.

1146 Tib. *nam-hbyuñ* = *vibhūta*.

1147 Tib. *nam-hbyuñ-chen-po* = *mahāvibhūta*.

1148 Tib. *stobs-mig* = *balākṣa*.

1149 Tib. *stobs-mig-chen-po* = *mahābalākṣa*.

1150 Tib. *grāns-med* = *asamkhyā*.

1152 Their names are: — *apramāṇa*, *aprameya*, *aparimīta*, *aparimāṇa*, *atulya*, *amāpya*, *acintya*, *anabhilāpya*.

1153 Tg. MDO. LI. 212 b. 2—4 sqq.

1154 The Abhisam. ālokā.

1155 *dgoñs-pa-can* = *dran-don* = *neyārtha*.

1156 *ñes-don* = *nūtārtha*.

1157 *rab-tu-dgaḥ-pa* = *pramuditā*.

1158 *dri-ma-med-pa* = *vimalā*.

1159 *riñ-du-son-ba* = *dūramgamā*.

1160 *mi-gyo-ba* = *acalā*.

1161 *sgra-ji-bžin-pa* = *yathāruta*. Is the same as *ñes-don* = *nūtārtha*.

1162 *chos-kyi-sprin* = *dharma-meghā*. Cf. Ratnāvalī Tg. MDO. XCIV. 150 a. 8—b. 1. *bcu-pa-chos-kyi-sprin-yin-te*, *dam-pa chos-kyi char hbebs-phyir*. *byañ-chub-sems-dpaḥ sañs-rgyas-kyi ḥod-zer-dag-gis dbaṇ-bskur phyir*. — The

tenth stage is that of the Clouds of the Truth. It is (called so), because the rain of the Highest Truth descends upon the Saints and the Bodhisattvas are consecrated with the Light of the Buddha.

1163 Ed. Lefmann 10. 4, 5. 1164 Tg. MDO. XC.

1165 Sūtrālamkāra XIV. 29.

*sa' syā' c'raya-parāvṛttiḥ prathamā bhūmir iṣyate.
ameyaḥ cā' sya sū kalpaiḥ suviuddhiṃ nigacchati.*

1166 That is one immeasurable period.

1167 Ibid. XIV. 44. *bhāvanāyāḥ ca niryāṇaṃ dvayasamkhyā-samāptitāḥ.*

1168 Kg. MDO. XX.

1169 Tib. Sgrib-pa-thams-cad-rnam-par-sel-ba. Cf. M. V. § 23. 7.

1170 Tg. MDO. LVI. 36 b. 1—2.

1171 Tib. Theg-pa-chen-po-bśod-paḥi-bḥad-sbyar. The work of Asva-bhāva. Tg. MDO. LVI. 316 b. 4—8.

1172 *kalyāṇamitra.* 1173 Tib. *mthoñ-paḥi chos = dṛṣṭa-dharma.*

1174 Tg. MDO. LI. 212 a. 6—7.

1175 Tib. *mos-pas-spyod-paḥi-sa = adhimukti-caryā-bhūmi.*

1176 Tg. MDO. LV. 1177 Tg. MDO. LI. 189 a. 1—2.

1178 Tg. MDO. LVII. 110 a. 1—2.

1179 Munimatālamkāra Tg. MDO. XXIX.

1180 Tg. MDO. LII.

1181 Tib. Dbu-ma-pa Chos-kyi-bḥes-gñen. The author of the Commentary on the Abhisamayālamkāra called Prasphuṭa-padā. Tg. MDO. VIII. The passage quoted is f. 70 a. 3—4.

1182 Kg. DKON. II. 1183 Tib. Mdzes-par-snañ-ba.

1184 Tib. Ḥdzam-bu-chu-boḥi-gser. 1185 Tib. Dgra-thul.

1186 Tib. Bzañ-len-ldan.

1187 Tib. *mi-skye-baḥi-chos-la-bzod-pa = anutpattika-dharma-kṣānti.* Cf. Mādḥ. vṛtti 362. note 3.

1188 Cf. Čikṣāsamuccaya BB. 17. 1 sqq.

1189 Tib. Bya-rgod-phuñ-po = Ghṛdhṛakūṭa. 1190 Cf. above p. 30.

1191 The two latter points are enlarged upon in the Uttaratantra Tg. MDO. XLIV.

1192 Kg. MDO. XXIV. 37a 5 sqq.

1193 Tib. *chos-kyi-dbyiñs-rnam-par-dag-pa = dharma-dhātu-viṣuddhi.* M. V. § 4. 6.

1194 Tib. *me-loñ-lta-buḥi-ye-ḥes = ādarṣa-jñāna.*

1195 Tib. *mñam-pa-ñid-ye-ḥes = samatā-jñāna.*

1196 Tib. *so-sor-rtog-paḥi-ye-ḥes = pratyavekṣaṇa-jñāna.*

1197 Tib. *bya-ba-sgrub-paḥi-ye-ḥes = kṛtya-anuṣṭhāna-jñāna.* M. V. § 5 and Sūtrālamkāra IX 67.

1198 Cf. Abhisamayālamkāra I. 17.

*svābhāvikaḥ saśambhogo nairmāṇiko' paras tathā
dharma-kāyaḥ sakāritraḥ caturdhā samudīritāḥ.*

1199 IX. 59, 60. *svābhāva-dharma-sambhoga-nirmāṇair bhinna-vṛttikaḥ
dharma-dhātur viṣuddho' yaṃ buddhānām samudāhṛtāḥ
svābhāviko' tha sambhogyaḥ kāyo nairmāṇiko' paraḥ
kāyabhedā hi buddhānām prathamā tu dvayācraḥ.*

1200 Tib. *mi-gnas-paḥi-mya-ñan-las-ḥdas-pa = apratiṣṭhita-nirvāṇa.* Is defined as: *srid-ñir-mi-gnas-pa = bhava ḥame ca na pratiṣṭhitaḥ.*

1201 IX. 63. *ameyaṃ buddha-nirmāṇaṃ kāyo nairmāṇiko mataḥ
dvayor dvayārtha-saṃpattiḥ sarvākārā pratiṣṭhitā.*

1202 The Apparitional Body and the Body of Bliss. Vasubandhu comments this verse as follows: — *sāmbhogikaḥ (kāyaḥ) svārtha-saṃpatti-lakṣaṇaḥ, nairmāṇikaḥ parārtha-saṃpatti-lakṣaṇaḥ. evaṃ dvayārtha-saṃpattir yathākramāṃ dvayoḥ pratiṣṭhitā sāmbhogike ca kāye nairmāṇike ca.*

1203 Cf. Abhisamayālamkāra VIII. 1.

*sarvākāra-viṣuddhiṃ ye dharmāḥ prāptā nirāsravāḥ
svābhāviko muneḥ kāyas teṣāṃ prakṛti-lakṣaṇaḥ —*

and Haribhadra thereon (MS. Minaev 379 b. 13—380 a. 2) — *yathārutatve tokottarāṇ eva' nāsrava-dharmān abhyupagamyā teṣāṃ yā prakṛtir anutpādātā lallakṣaṇaḥ sa svābhāvikaḥ kāyaḥ sa eva dharmatā-kāyo dharmakāya iti bhāva-pratyaya-lopo vyapadiṣyate.*

1204 Transbaikalian (Aga Monastery) Edition 4 a. 4. This work is wanting in the Peking Tangyur.

1205 Cf. the following very characteristic verse of the Uttaratantra (Tg. MDO. XLIV. 56 a 5—6) —

*rdzogs-saṅs (rdzogs-paḥi-saṅs-rgyas) sku-ni hphro-phyir dan
de-bžin-ñid dbyer-med-phyir dan
rigs-yod-phyir-na lus-can kun
rtag-tu saṅs-rgyas sñiñ-po-čan.* “As the Body of the Supreme Buddha

manifests itself (in everything), as it does not differ from the Absolute, and as there exists the Germ (of Enlightenment), every living being is for ever and anon possessed of the Essence of Buddhahood.”

1206 Cf. below.

1207 IX. 75 b. *citrāprameyācintyaḥ ca sarvasattvārtha-kāraṇaṃ (kṛtyanu-
ṣṭhāna jñānaṃ).*

1208 IX. 65. *tribhiḥ kāyais tu vijñeyo buddhānām kāya-saṃgrahaḥ
sācraḥ svaparārtho yas tribhiḥ kāyair nidarṣitāḥ.*

1209 Cf. Uttaratantra, Tg. MDO. XLIV. 55 a. — *gžan-gyi-rkyen-gyis (= para-pratyayena) rtogs-min-pa (anavagamyah)* not cognisable by other factors, — and Āryasanga thereon (Uttaratatrabhāṣya, Ibid. 78 b. 4—5.) *raiñ-byuñ-gi-ye-ḥes-kyis rtogs-par-bya-baḥi-phyir rtogs-par-bya-ba-ma-yin-no.* (The Buddha is not to be cognised by other factors, since he may be perceived exclusively by the Divine Wisdom, originated from Himself.

1210 Tg. MDO. XCIV. 150 a. 8—b. 2.

1211 Tib. *dbaṅ-phyug-chen-po = maheṣvara.* Is here a synonym of the Body of Bliss.

1212 Prasphuṭapadā, Tg. MDO. VIII. 62 b. 3.

1213 Tg. MDO XXXII. 291 b. 6—7.

1214 Tib. *rgyal-sras = jñātmaja.* An epithet of the Bodhisattvas.

1215 Tib. *dro-bar-gyur-ba* or *drod = ūsmagata.* Is the first of the four degrees conducive to Illumination (*nirvedha-bhāgiya*). Cf. Haribhadra (MS. Mi-naev 41 a. 16—41 b. 1) — *nirvikalpa-jñāna-agni-pūrvavṛtāpātād ūsmagatam vo'smagatam.* — It is (called) the Degree of Heat being like the Heat that precedes the fire of undifferentiated knowledge.

1216 XIV. 47.

1217 VIII. 9. *paripākām gate hetau yasya yasya yadā yadā hitam bhavati kartavyam prathate tasya tasya saḥ.*

The Xyl. has for *rgyu-ni yōns-su-smin-gyur-nas* (*paripākām gate hetau*) — *gañ-la gañ-ḥdul-la snañ-ste* (?). Haribhadra explains this verse as follows: — (MS. Minaev 381 a. 11—14) — *yasya sattvasya yasmin kāle dharma-deṣanādi kriyamānam yatra pathyam bhavati tadā asya artha-karaṇāya pūrva-praṇidhāna-samṛddhyā tattatpratibhāsa-ānūrūpyeṇa artha-kriyākaro bhagavān.* — When some living being requires the explanation of the Doctrine, or some other kind of help, — then the Lord, by the force of his previous vows, fulfills the projects of this living being, manifesting Himself in this or that form.

1218 Corr. *gdul-bya-min-paḥam skal-pa med-paḥi* (= *abhavya*) *gdul-bya-rnams-la mi-snañ-ste* for *gdul-bya-min-paḥam mi-snañ-bas gdul-bya-rnams-la* etc. Cf. *Abhisamayālaṃkāra* VIII. 10: —

varṣaty api hi parjanya nai'vā 'bijaṃ prarohati samutpāde' pi buddhānām nā' bhavyo bhadram aṣnute.

1219 IX. 16. *yatho' dabhājane bhinne candra-bimbaṃ na dṛṣyate. tathā duṣṭeṣu sattveṣu buddha-bimbaṃ na dṛṣyate.*

1220 Tib. *ḥdus-byas* = *saṃskṛta*.1221 Tib. *ḥdus-ma-byas* = *asaṃskṛta*.

1222 Prasphuṭapadā. Tg. MDO. VIII. 112 a. 3.

1223 Tib. *hog-min.* 1224 Tib. *Bkas-bcad-bar-ba* (?).1225 Tib. *gnas-gtsaṃ-ma.*

1226 Ed Bunyiu Nanjio 269. 4—7: *Akaniṣṭha-bhavane divye sarva-pāpa-vivarjite tatra budhyanti sambuddhā nirmitas tv iha budhyate.* Acc. to Tib. . . . *divye nānā-ratna-virājite.*

1227 Tib. *dbañ-phyug-chen-poḥi-gnas* = *Mahā-maheṣvara-āyatana.* M. V. § 131. 7.

1228 Prasphuṭapadā, Tg. MDO. VIII. 97 a. 6—8.

1229 Tib. *gzi-dañ-sñin-po-me-tog-gis-brgyan-paḥi-ñin.*1230 Tib. *gliṇ-bzi-pa* = *caturdvīpaka* (*lokadhātu*).1231 Tib. *ston-gsum* = *trisāhasra*.1232 Tib. *rab-ḥbyam-gyi-mtshams-sbyor-ba.*1233 Tib. *rab-ḥbyam-gyi-rgyud.*1233a Tib. *rab ḥbyam-gyi-rgyud-bar-pa.*1234 Tib. *rnam-par-snañ-mdzad* or *rnam-snañ.*1235 *mahā-puruṣa-lakṣaṇa* M. V. § 17.1236 *anuvyañjana.* Ibid. § 18.

1237 For all these passages cf. *Abhisamayālaṃkāralokā* (MS. Minaev 381 b. 15—382 a. 3.) — *daṣa-bhūmi-praviṣṭa-mahābodhisattvair saha parama-anavadya-mahāyāna-dharma-sāmbhogā-prīti-sukha-upabhogāt sāmbhogiko' yaṃ kāyo dvatrimṣal-lakṣaṇa-aṣṭi-anuvyañjana-virājita-gūtro rūpa-kāya-svabhāvo... buddhasya bhagavato grāhyah.*

1238 IX. 64. *ṣilpa-janma-mahābodhi-sadā-nirvāṇa-darṣanair buddha-nirmāṇa-kāyo' yaṃ mahopāyo vimocane.* (The text edited by Prof. S. Lévi has: *mahāmāyo vimocane*?)

1239 Tib. *las-thams-cad-pa.*1240 IX. 26. *buddhānām amale dhātau nai'katā bahutā na ca ākāṣavad adehatvāt purva-dehānusārataḥ.*1241 Ibid. IX. 77. *gotrabhedād avaiyārthyāt sākalyād apy anāditāḥ abhedān nai' ka-buddhatvam bahutvam cā' malācraḥ.*

1242 Prasphuṭapadā, Tg. MDO. VIII. 121 a. 2—3.

1243 Tib. *dgaḥ-ldan.* 1244 Tg. MDO. XCIV.1245 Tib. *skra-can.*

1246 A passage, similar to that quoted, occurs in Dharmamitra's Prasphuṭapadā Tg. MDO. VIII. 121 a. 8 sqq. *ḥdir-chos-nub-par ston-pa yaṃ gdul-bya rab-tu-ma-gus-pa-dag-gi chos dañ chos-smra-ba-la rten-paḥi sdig-pa mi-ḥbyuñ-bar-bya-baḥi-phyir sañs-rgyas-kyi mdzad-pa-chen-po-ste.*

1247 The two last stanzas are omitted in the Xyl. Their Tibetan text is as follows:

sems-can-rnams-ni gdul-baḥi-phyir mya-ñan-ḥdas-la-sogs-par ston.

The Sanscrit text is: — (*Abhisam. ālokā* MS. Minaev 103a 11—12)

na Buddho parinirvāti na ca dharmo' ntardhīyate sattvānām paripākāya nirvāṇam tū' padarṣayet.

1248 IV. 20. *tuṣita-bhavana-vāsādi-saṃdarṣanataḥ.*1249 Haribhadra on *Abhisamayālaṃkāra* I. 20. MS. Minaev. 27 a. 1.

1250 Cf. below. 1251 Tg. MDO. XXXIX, XL, XLI.

1252 Kg. DKON. IV. 33a 5 sqq.

1253 B. B. 323. 7, 8 (*Tathāgata-āyus-pramāṇa-parivarta*).

1254 Ed. Bunyiu Nanjio 361. 5, 6 (v. 774): *Kāmadhātau tathā 'rūpye na vai Buddho vibudhyate, rūpadhātva-akaniṣṭheṣu vitarāṣeṣu budhyate.*

1255 Kg. MDO. VI. 17a 6 sqq. 1256 Tg. MDO. XLIV. 65 a. 5—8.

1257 Tg. MDO. LVIII. 129 b. 4—5.

1258 Tg. MDO. LX 160 b. 8—161 a. 4 (condensed).

1259 Tib. *Riñ-ḥphur.*

1260 Tg. MDO. LVI 130 a. 6—8.

1261 Tg. MDO. LVII. 109 b. 8—110 a. 1.

1262 *Lalita-Vistara.* Ed. Lefmann, 10. 10, 11.

1263 Ibid. 12. 6. 7.

Das Uttaratāntram.

Über das für die Kenntnis des späteren Buddhismus hervorragend wichtige Uttaratāntra (vgl. *Jewelry of Scripture* p. 21 u. Anm. 166) schreibt unterm 15. IV. 1930 Herr Dr. Obermiller an Herrn Prof. H. Jacobi:

Im Winter 28—29 beschäftigte ich mich hauptsächlich mit der Ergründung des *Abhisamayālaṃkāra*; zu diesem Zweck benutzte ich den Kommentar von Haribhadra (*Abhisamayālaṃkāra-ālokā*) und die großen tibetischen Kompendien von Bu-ton, Tson-

kha-pa und Jam-yañ-žad-pa. Der ganze Inhalt des Abhisamayā-lamkāra wird von den genannten Werken in 8 Hauptteile und 70 kleinere eingeteilt. Eins von den letzteren ist der Gotra-dhātu-tathāgata-garbha, welches als die Stütze oder das Fundament der ganzen Tätigkeit des Bodhisattva (pratipatter ādhārah) bezeichnet wird. Aus den Kommentaren erweist sich, daß dieses gotra oder dhātu als ein besonderes Element anzusehen ist, welches die Verwandlung (parāvṛtti) der Eigenschaften des gewöhnlichen Wesens in die des Buddha bewirkt. Dieses wird von den beiden Mahāyānistischen Schulen, den Yogācāra und Mādhyamika anerkannt. Ich gewann für dieses Thema ein besonderes Interesse und widmete mich während meines Aufenthalts in Transbaikalien im Sommer 1929 dem speziellen Studium entsprechender Teile der Kommentare des Tsoñ-kha-pa und Jam-yañ-žad-pa. Dabei erwies sich, daß die Hauptquelle zur Erforschung der Lehre vom gotra oder dhātu in dem Uttaratantra, dem letzten der sogenannten 5 Werke Maitreyas, zu suchen ist. Ich unternahm daher das Studium dieses Werkes mit dem Abt (Schiretü) des buddh. Klosters Dgah-ldan-dar-rgyas-glin, welcher circa 15 Jahre in Tibet studiert hat und in Transbaikalien für einen gründlichen Kenner dieses Zweiges der buddh. Literatur gilt. Dieses Studium hatte zur Folge eine englische Übersetzung des Uttaratantra, die ich in diesem Winter zum Druck vorbereitet habe. Das Werk scheint mir von größter Wichtigkeit zu sein, als eine gründliche Darlegung der Theorie vom gotra-dhātu-tathāgata-garbha. Leider steht uns das Sanskrit-Original nicht zur Verfügung; ich mußte mich daher mit der tibetischen Übersetzung des mūla und Ārya-saṅga's Vyākhyā sowie mit dem ausführlichen Kommentar von Tsoñ-kha-pa's Schüler Dar-ma-rin-chen (Gyal-tshabh) begnügen. Nichtsdestoweniger ermöglichte der überaus klare Text der tibetischen Übersetzung eine ziemlich getreue Übertragung derselben ins Englische, welche nun vollständig fertig ist und auf eine Gelegenheit gedruckt zu werden wartet.

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